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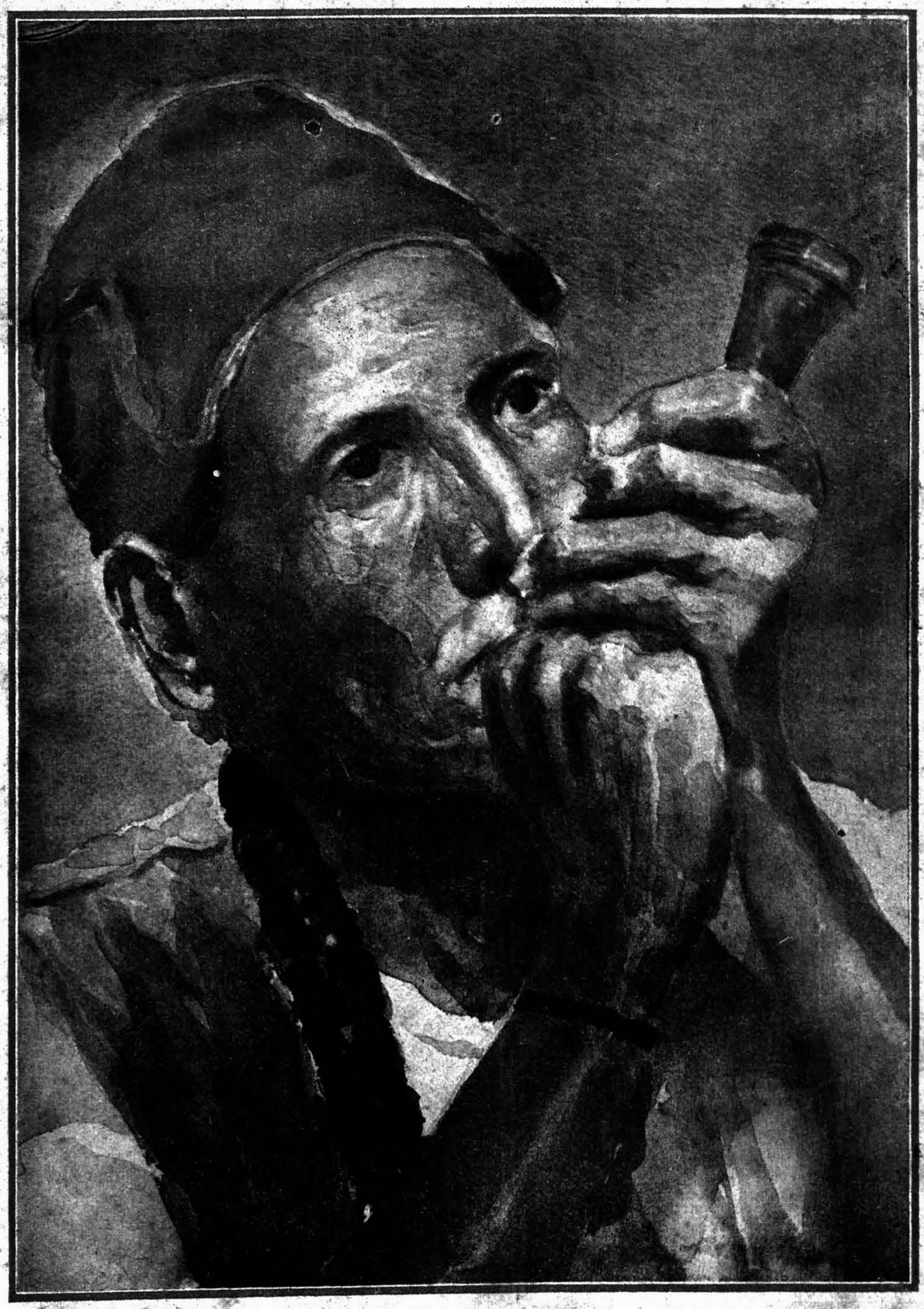
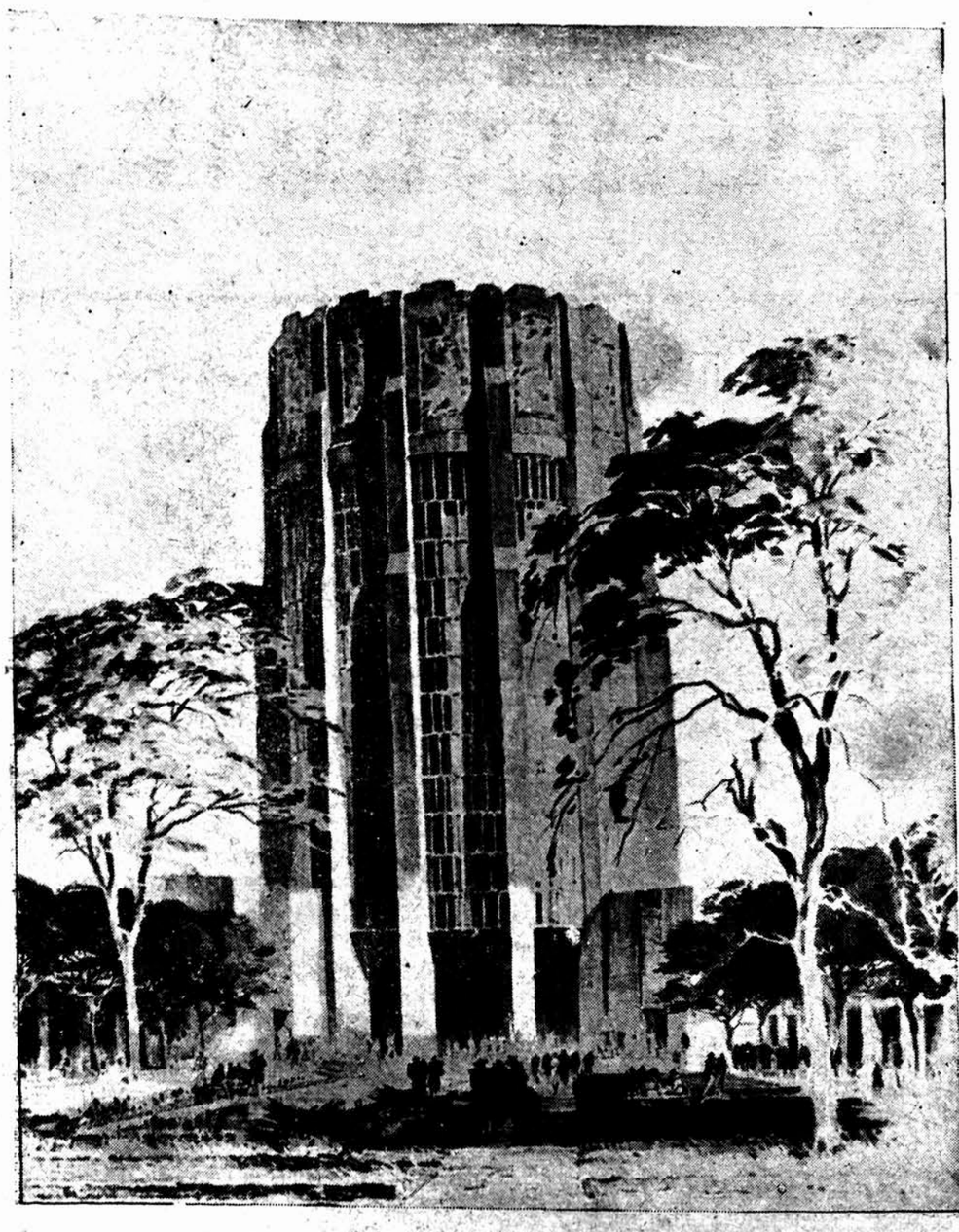


CONTENTMENT

—M. K. Amin

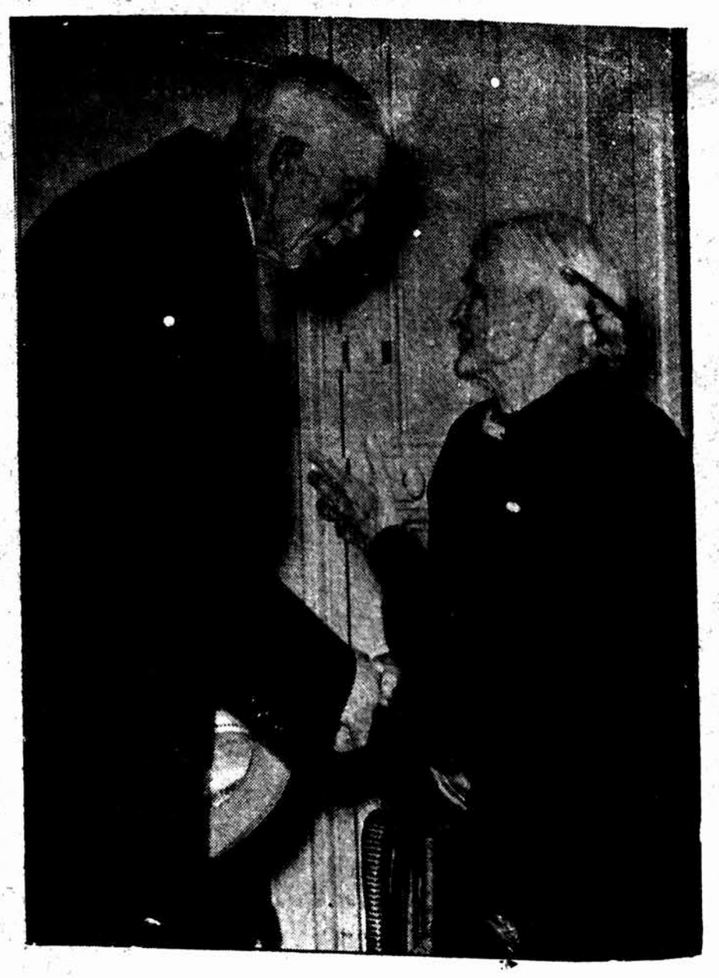


Architect's drawing of the 150-Foot Churchly Tower that is to dominate the cloistered garden of the "Temple of Religion" at the New York World's Fair, 1939.

A Banjara Woman—note her jewels which are made of brass.

Left.—A "Koli" Dance
(Photo by J. G. Parab).

Right. — The King of Sweden recently performed the opening ceremony of the building to shelter old women in France. Photo shows him conversing with one of the inmates of the institution.



"Throwing the Net."
(Photo by E. F. Ferreira).

"Keeping Cool at Juhu."
(Photo by D. C. Patole).

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: JUNE 5, 1938.

BLONDE VENUS

By D. F. KARAKA

Last week I went to see an old picture that had been revived. I had reasons for wanting to see it again. One does that often in life. You read a book or a poem and years later you feel the urge within you to read it again. That second reading gives you an insight into the change that the years have brought over you. You test your reactions by a standard which you have used before. That book or poem is the barometer which registers the change. "Blonde Venus" was for me that barometer.

I look back and try and remember the time when I saw that picture first. Marlene Dietrich was the name of the star. She was the woman who overnight had become famous in a picture which was called "The Blue Angel". She played the part of a careless, cold, feelingless woman. It was of its kind something new. It was different from the sentimental sob stuff which always results in a happy ending. "The Blue Angel" was a sad picture. It revealed a peculiar philosophy of life. It was a work of art, reflecting the personality of an individual rather than just one of those mass produced pictures which came on a Monday and disappeared on the following Saturday, never to be seen again.

The actress who had played in such a picture naturally was not to be forgotten. And when Marlene Dietrich was billed in the "Blonde Venus", I made it a point to go.

It had a very good story. Here was a woman who though she had been conventionally immoral, had shown a greater morality of her own. She revealed a character which went straight to the heart of men. It was at once sympathetic. It made you feel for her even though, if you had been the husband in the play your reactions would have been the same, and you would have thought her unworthy of being the mother of your child. All this Marlene Dietrich portrayed in the character she played. But that was all. You remembered perhaps those legs of hers and that sensuous mouth and that something soulful in her eyes that look she gave you when she came close-up reminding you. as Michael Arlen would say, of all the things you have never done with women you have never met.

LA DIETRICH

It was Marlene Dietrich that you remembered as you came away. You referred to her later as Marlene as if you had known her for a long time. You even called her La Dietrich when you spoke of her reverently as a star. La Dietrich! that was the word on my lips as I left that little "bioscope" in the Saddar of Karachi, an old delapidated ubilding where the two-four seats were ordinary wooden chairs with a little cushion at the back for additional comfort! La Dietrich! Marlene!

Least week there was a different word on my lips. It was "Joe." Joe? —who is Joe? That's how they call him in the studios of Hollywood, in the newspaper offices of London and New York. His full name is Josef von Sternberg, and if you had looked carefully you would have seen it in the bottom corner of the huge poster that hung outside announcing "The Blonde Venus". Josef—spelt with an 'f'—von Sternberg! And it has taken me all these years to find out the person who dominated with his personality the "Blue Angel" and "The Blue Venus" was Joe and not Marlene.

VON STERNBERG

I met him early this year. I had heard he was in London and I got a commission from a leading London paper to go and interview him. I rang him up at his hotel and got an appointment. He had told me that he had little time to spare. He was so busy working on the script of "Germinal" of Emile Zola which he was adapting for screen. I went punctually to the minute, feeling a little nervous because it was my first interview and I did not know what to ask and where to begin. My cab pulled outside the Hotel Splendide, where he lived, and I got out and went straight to the hall porter who sent me upstairs with a page boy who hardly stood four feet.

I adjusted my tie outside rooms 501-2-3 I knocked gently. There was no reply. I knocked harder and heard a faint "Come in". I opened the door to find that I was only in the entree of his suite. I knocked at the next door and heard a more distinct voice. I entered.

It was a pale green room that I had left myself into. At the other end of it at a table sat a man, his face downwards, typing away quitely while I stood a full ten seconds wondering whether I should move or not. Normally I should have expected my host to be waiting for me. Not so with Joe! He always believed that people would come to him instead of his going to them It was his faith in himself, his work, his art.

He was a pleasantly greying man, short, rather stocky of build. He wore a little moustache that tampered downwards, like that of a Mogul prince whom you have seen in the paintings of the Mogul period. He wore a dark grey suit —very dark with a dark blue shirt and a black tie. His whole appearance was exotic He was the type of the person whom you would not believe exists until you really see him.

He constantly looked down, giving you a chance of noticing everything you could about him. Occasionally he covered his eyes as if he was very tired. He spoke in epigrams, yet his language was simple. Every sentence of his contained some profound philosophy. One would not believe a man could talk like that all the time. But he did. He knew the works of Confucius as well as he did these of Shakespeare, or Goethe or Dante or Homer. He seemed to speak in a language that could be as easily understood in Tibet as in New york or Alaska. There was a simplicity of thought in what he said that would appeal to the simple people of India as it would to the inmates of those houses in the Beverley Hills.

That was the man to whom I listened for an hour and a quarter. Perhaps it was a compliment to me that he talked so long. For he was so busy, and he would not give all that time to a reporter When I came away from him I felt I had met an amazing man. He had travelled over the world, I knew. It was what he had imbibed from it that left me standing.

Then I knew there was some thing in the "Blue Angel" and the "Blonde Venus" that I had missed. This something I went to find when I saw "Blonde Venus" again. I began to understand why it was that the same actress and the same beautiful woman appealed to me more in those two pictures than she did in her later efforts for Paramount under the direction of Lubitch. Since then Marlene Dietrich has played for Korda and others, but never the same as when she played for Sternberg. It was as if the same model had sat for different painters, and you wondered why there

(Continued On Page 47)

Simkie, who partners Uday Shankar, has the graceful hands admired by men and women alike. She makes wonderful use of them in the annotation of the mythological stories which she and Shanker enact on the stage as shown here.

Musso. Dreams Of New Roman Empire

Plays Role Of Machiavelli In Egyptian And Near Eastern Politics

Mr. George Martelli, who was "Morning Post" correspondent in Abyssinia during the war there, and has written in his book: "Italy Against the World," best and most complete history of affairs, including the whole story of the part played by Great Britain, contributes the following illuminating article to the "World Review" on the expansionist aims and methods of Mussolini.

The Italian dream of expansion in Africa and the Near East has both a strategical and a political aspect, says Mr. Martelli. His intention in the present article is to say something of the political. By political he means the activities

"MY BENITO! MY ADOLF!"

(Courtesy:—"St. Louis Post Dispatch."

of civilians—officials, diplomatists propagandists—as opposed to the plans of the General Staff.

One of the best places in which to study the Italian method, he writes, is Tunisia. There the ground is being prepared with a thoroughness which makes it a model for the new imperialism.

Tunisia has everything to tempt a modern Caesa. Its Carthage was the scene of Rome's greatest triumph, is still the site of some of Rome's most noble ruins. It was the first African territory which united Italy coveted, and which she would have had but for being forestalled by France. It is the nearest corner of Africa to Italy; the natural prolongation of the Italian "boot" and the strategical complement of Augusta, Trapani and Cagliari, the southernmost of the Italian aero-naval bases. What is more, it includes in its population 10,000 Italians.

The way these Italians have been saved for a better fate than French citizenship provides an admirable example of Italian diplomacy. The presence in their midst or rather all round them, of an alien community had been spoiling the enjoyment of the French for years before M. Laval decided to settle the question once and for all. In the agreement signed in Rome in January '35, Mussolini accepted a solution which seemed to be a definite renunciation of any ulterior designs on Tunisia. The Italian residents were progressively to lose their nationality, so that by 1960 they would be completely absorbed in the French community. This proof of kind intention on the part of Mussolini was a potent factor in determining the French attitude in Abyssinia. It endured just long enough to make the Italian conquest possible, but not long enough to enable the arrangement about Tunisia to become effective. The result is that the French, having sold principle for expediency, are no more secure than before. But that, of course, is a situation to which we are all getting accustomed.

Victims Of French Oppression

The Tunisian Italians are a valuable card in Mussolini's hand which he will play when the moment is ripe. Under their Fascist organisations they form a solid 'bloc', cemented by the excess of patriotism which only those who never see their own country are capable of. The cohesion of its particles is strengthened by their common consciousness of being the vanguard of a future occupation. By a diligent propaganda they are taught to consider themselves the victims of foreign oppression from which the Motherland will one day deliver them. They live for the moment when they will be able to shake off the French yoke, though nothing could be conceived less like a yoke than the administration of the amiable M. Guillon. It is the technique used by Hitler in Austria and Czechoslovakia, but which was actually invented by Mussolini. It supplies a pretext for intervening in the affairs of other countries and ensures that there will be a friendly nucleus to welcome the intervening Power. Meanwhile the existence of this state within the state—and the Italians in Tunisia outnumber the French by two to one—and the deliberate screwing up of the resultant tension, is a thorn in the side of France and a coinsiderable strategical asset to Italy.

The creation of a Tunisian irredentism, and of an iron discipline among the Italian colony, are the products of a long and persistent efforts. In the early days of Fascism few of the Italians felt strongly about their nationality. A great many of them would doubtless have been willing to become French subjects. They disliked being dragooned by their Consul-General, a blustering fire-eater called Signor Bombieri. The first success scored by the Fascist was the "defenestration" of the Livosnese Jews, till then strongly entrenecched in the Italian banks and businesses. But it was the world depression which broke the resistance of anti-Facists. Between 1931 and 1935 a succession of bad harvest, combined with the slump, caused widespread distress among the Italian community. Many of them were only saved from starvation by money sent from Rome and doled out by the Consul-General. At the same time the Italian hospitals, schools and charitable and cultural institutions were entirely taken over by the Fascist organisation. The position to-day is that no Italian in Tunis can either obtain work or send his children to school or his wife to hospital, unless he be approved of by the Italian Consul-General. This official is much less a diplomatic agent than the dele-

PEACE: "I FEEL MORE PEACEFUL LIKE THIS".

(Courtesy:—"Il Popolo")

gate of the Minister of the Interior of Rome.

If I have described the situation in Tunisia at some length, it is in order to illustrate the policy practised, with more or less intensity according to the importance attached to them, in all the countries where there are Italians resident. For historical reasons and because the Italian colony there is so large, Tunisia has always been favoured with special attention by Rome. But exactly the same methods can be observed elsewhere. In Egypt, for instance. Here the Italians number 50,000 and are easily the largest of the foreign communities. Unlike their compatriots in Tunisia, a large proportion of whom are manual labourers, most of them either possess or are employed in businesses. Generally they have enjoyed a relative prosperity and have therefore been less susceptible to the economic pressure from which the Fascists, like the Nazis, know so well how to profit. Nevertheless, you will not find a body with a more highly developed sense of Italianity. Perhaps the fact that Italy in Egypt has always taken second place both to Britain and France has something to do with their chauvinism. Tunisia sent only a handful of volunteers to fight in Abyssinia. From Egypt they went in thousands.

Machiavelli In Egyptian Politics

Mussolini has plenty of reasons, most of them strategic, for taking an interest in Egyptian affairs. The 50,000 Italians who earn a livelihood in Cairo and Alexandria are 50,000 additional reasons. Now that England is no longer responsible for the lives and property of the foreign communities, he naturally takes a keener interest than ever. Revolutions have provided the pretext from time immemorial for invading the delta of the Nile. Before the conclusion of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty—one of the few successes of British diplomacy in the last five years—Italy backed the Wafd against the Palace and the Residency. After the Treaty she backed the Opposition parties, who were criticising Nahas Pasha and the other Wafdist Ministers for paying too heavy a price for indepence. At the same time, nothing in young Farouk encourag-

(Continued on page 44)

UDWADA - HOLY-LAND OF THE PARSEES

(By K. A. DeVITRE)

Every Parsi whether born in London, Paris, New York, Hongkong or Calcutta goes to Udwada at least once in his lifetime. It is a sacred convention that every born Zoroastrian must pay homage to the oldest Atash-Bheram in India—the most sacred relic of Zoroastrianism.

The "Flying Ranee" tempted some members of DeVitre Physical Culture Institute to arrange a week-end trip to Udwada. We started from Central Station at 3-10 p.m. and arrived at Udwada Station at 5-55 p.m. and from thence we went to our host's bungalow, which is two miles from the station.

After depositing our luggage we started for Kirol, a small fishing village under the jurisdiction of the Portuguese Government. We hired two four-seater "tongas" and after two hours' exhilarating ride through beautiful countryside, we arrived at the end of British line and entered the Portuguese domain. A small creek intervenes between the British and Portuguese frontiers. There is nothing much to see at Kirol except for Portuguese wines.

Next day we made preparations for the big event—the pilgrimage to the Holy of Holies—Udwada Atash-Bheram. The Atash-Bheram is some four miles from the station and the road leading to it is full of dirt and filth. All round the atmosphere was bleek and unwholesome. It is a pity that this most sacred building of the richest community in India should be situated in such unhealthy surroundings.

In spite of so much poverty, filth and squalor visible all round, the Dasturs, Mobads and their consorts (Goranis) at Udwada present pictures of health. One rarely come across a band of such perfect specimens of healthy manhood and womanhood. Has religion anything to do with or is it contentment which makes them so healthy and happy looking?

Iranshah

The Udwada Atash-Bheram is the oldest and most sacred Fire-Temple in India, because it was in this Atash-Bheram that Atash (Ball of Fire) brought by the fleeing Iranians was deposited and hence it is called Iranshah (the perpetuator of Zoroastrian Religion in India). Iranshah is as old as the Parsis' stay in India. Udwada Atash-Bheram is 1307 years old—the only relic of the once great Zoroastrian Empire which extended over a quarter of Asia and Europe.

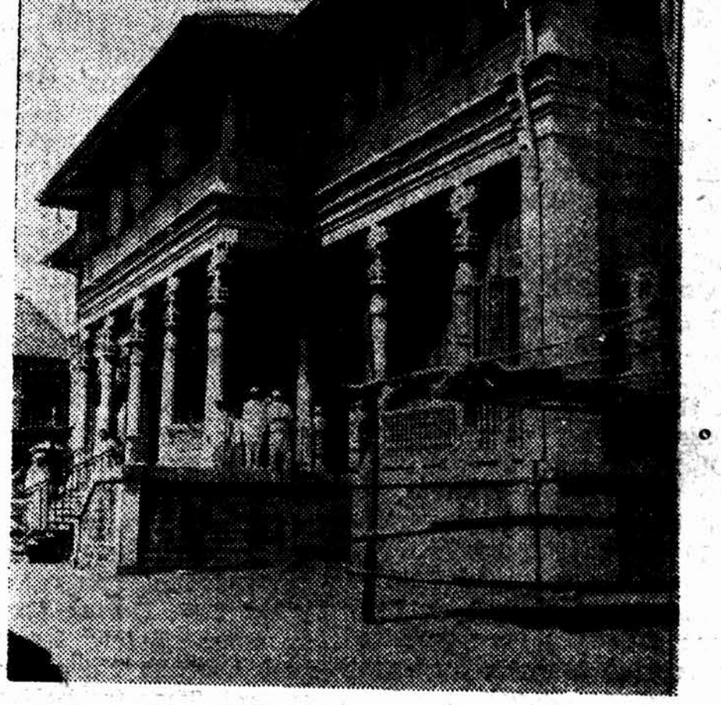
Naturally, when one enters its sacred precincts one is struck with awe and reverence. It stands as a living monument to all the sacrifices and hardships put up with by a small band of refugees to preserve their most sacred trust, viz. Zoroastrian Religion.

This was my first visi. and as such I was all agog with excitement and pride when I entered the sacred portals.

Daman—A Drinker's Paradise

We returned to our bungalow at 12 p.m. and after [illegible] started for Daman. Daman is seven miles from Udwada and two hours' journey by tonga.

Au Revoir to Daman.



Over 1,300 Years old Atash Bheram.

In contrast to Udwada, Daman is very clean and it is a pleasure to take a ride through its clean streets. Though people are poor they seem to be happy and contented. As is well-known, Daman is a "drinker's paradise," liquor being very cheap here.

There are two forts here which are well preserved and worth a visit. The bigger fort contains the Governor's bungalow, Prison, School, Police Court and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy School.

We visited the Prison and found some eight prisoners with sentences varying from 1 to 7 years. They seemed to be quite comfortable and what surprised us most was the system of proxy. Your wife (God forbid!) sits in the prison while you go home and have your tiffin or have a moonlight walk. Justice here is very lethargic. You may be shut up in prison for six months or may be two years before your case is taken up. The machinery of justice moves very slowly, which is, no doubt, a great deterrent to crime.

During the month of May and June some 5,000 to 7,000 Parsis go to Udwada.

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Entrance to Daman Fort.

Sensational Trials In Burma

THE INQUIRY INTO JAIL MUTINY

by MAURICE COLLIS

(Continued from our issue of Sunday last)

Booth Gravely was right. On 26 May, two days later, I received a letter from the Governor-in-Council directing me to hold an inquiry into the circumstances of the mutniy. Why had the convicts broken out? Was their object that of most convicts—to escape—or had they another or a further motive? And had the suppression of the mutiny been effected in a proper manner?

At the time of the receipt of the letter I was still in complete ignorance of the cause of the outbreak. On the 25th I had visited the jail and ascertained a few preliminary facts. Apparently the mutiny had begun at three o'clock, the very moment I was telephoning to Fearnley-Whittingstall about golf, It was confined to the western section of the jail, in which were the workshops. The door through which I had gone with such trepidation was a door from the main jail into that section. Four hundred convicts out of a much larger jail population had been involved. They had seized during the first few minutes a gateway on the west wall, called the Rear Guard, and captured four rifles and thirty-five rounds of ammunition. In control of this exist they did not try to escape. No one could explain why they had not done so. At about 3.15 the Military Police, roused by the alarm sounded on the gongs of the main gate, which reached their ears as they stood by in their lines under the emergency instructions for the day, had mounted their ponies and in charge of their native officers galloped to the jail, which they immediately surrounded. Five climbed a turret and poured volleys into the mutineers. The telephone summoned the senior officers, who came up about 3.35 and entered the door in the wall about 3.45. During the quarter of an hour before I appeared they had brought the situation under control. That for half an hour the Military Police had had no English officer to limit their fire accounted for the heavy casualties.

Object Of The Mutiny

Such was the outline of events. I knew little more than that outline when I received the Government's orders to hold the inquiry. Why the convicts did not rush out of the jail by the rear gate when they were in control of it seemed to me a mystery which, if explained, might disclose the cause of the mutiny.

On the afternoon of the 26th I went to the jail with the Government's instructions in my pocket and asked the superintendent, Major Bharucha, his staff, and the convicts for their co-operation. While I did so I was impressed by the abject and furtive expression on the faces of the staff and by the sullen air of the convicts. I warned them all that the inquiry would open next day and returned to my office.

There I found a letter waiting for me. It was from a Burmese woman, one of the non-official visitors of the jail, and stated that if I called on the writer she could give me information of the first importance relative to the mutiny. I met her that same evening.

'Do you want to know the object of the mutineers?' she asked abruptly.

'Certainly,' I replied, 'but was it not to escape?'

'That was not their primary object,' she said earnestly. 'They desired first to kill Major Bharucha'

'What proof of that can I get?'

'Ask the convicts.'

'But they will never confess to such a criminal design.'

'Yet there may be convicts who will admit that such a design existed.'

I took her point, thanked her and departed.

Next morning I went to the main hospital, where thirty-three convicts were lying wounded. If any of them could be induced to speak about the cause of the mutiny it seemed to me that such a statement should carry much weight, for, cut off from the other convicts, they were unlikely to have conspired to tell an agreed story. I was taken to the two wards which they occupied and found them in bad case, suffering grievously from their wounds. Selecting a man in one of the rooms who seemed in less pain than his fellows, I entered into an informal conversation with him, at last asking him plainly why the convicts had mutinied. He hesitated to answer. He did not say, as he might have said without odium, that they had conspired to escape. To induce him to speak, I told him that I was not conducting a judicial inquiry, that he was not on oath and that his name would not be made public. At that assurance he said cautiously that he had heard that the object of some of the convicts had been to kill Major Bharucha. 'Ma-kan-niang-bu—we couldn't bear it, he added. I was unable to press him further, because he fell back exhausted on his pillow.

In the adjoining ward I examined another convict and got a similar statement.

On leaving the hospital I fitted what I had heard to the strange fact that none of the convicts had attempted to escape when they had had the chance, and came to the conclusion that a good deal of light had already been thrown on the mutiny. It remained for me to see whether the rest of the evidence would support or clash with what I had so far learned.

I began my investigations the next day and at the end of a week was able to put together the following sequence of events.

How The Trouble Began

The afternoon of the 24th was cloudy and still, the temperature standing at about 88 deg. F. Eleven hundred convicts, the great majority of whom were Burmese, were at their tasks in the workshop enclosure, hammering, chipping, weaving mats, or pounding rice, to all appearance resigned and wholly submissive to the Indian and Eurasian warders who directed them, as one more dull day of their sentences wore through. Five Indian sentries watched from the top of the Rear Guard. Each had a Martini-Henry rifle, a weapon popular during the last years of Queen Victoria's reign, with seven rounds of buckshot and three of blank. Near the workshops were a couple of motor-lorries connected with a jail press, which was worked partly by convicts and partly by a paid staff from outside.

At three o'clock one of the lorries prepared to leave. To do so it had to pass beneath the guard house through a passage, which on the prison side had a door made of iron bars and on the other a wooden door, which led into a courtyard in front of the Western Gate, a massive portal of wood studded with iron. A turnkey opened the door of iron bars and allowed the lorry to enter the passage under the Guard. As the turnkey was about to enter the passage after the lorry a convict crept up behind him and struck him on the head with a piece of iron. Two other convicts snatched away his bunch of keys and assisted the first to batter him into insensibility. Quickly, then, they disabled the driver of the lorry, any with the keys locked door between them and the main body of the convicts. The other keys fitted the outer door of the passage, the big gate and a small door which led from the passage to the guard-room upstairs. The sentries heard the commotion under their feet, but they could see nothing, nor could they descend to the passage, because the door between them and it was locked.

Two jailors who were patrolling the work-enclosure catching sight of the wounded lorry-driver in the passage under the guard now rushed up, and asked the sentry above their heads to throw them down a musket, with which they proposed to fire through the door. The sentry complied, but the stock of the musket was detached by its fall and the weapon became useless. A second rifle was then thrown down, but before the jailors could pick it up four hundred convicts, armed with tools, bludgeons, and crowbars, burst from the workshops towards the guard. The two jailors ran for their lives.

Alarm Sounded

The sentries on the Rear Guard now began to beat the alarm

(Continued On Page 45)

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Iqbal's Vision Of A New Era

Poet Fervently Believed That

In 1905 Iqbal booked a passage to England. It was a fortunate circumstance that immediately arriving he came in contact with

God-intoxicated genius of the India of the nineteenth century. Swami Ram Tirth, still connected in the minds of America as one of the greatest Hindus who brought the spiritual message of the East to them; and the poet has sheltered himself under the wings of Phoenix who is going to bring him immortality. In poems like "Kali" ('Bud')' "Salimi", "Tanhai" ('Solitude') and "An Evening on the River Necker near Heidelberg", Iqbal seems al-

Orient too is extended with an almost baffling sureness and certainty of. the promise of that greatness which it was soon to achieve. He had felt the inner rhythm of the rising Eastern tide and he could talk about its future with authority. "A new era is about to begin," he says to Asia He heralds a new awakening The world shall soon become a tavern where every one will come to drink the wine of ideas. for all men are equal before God.

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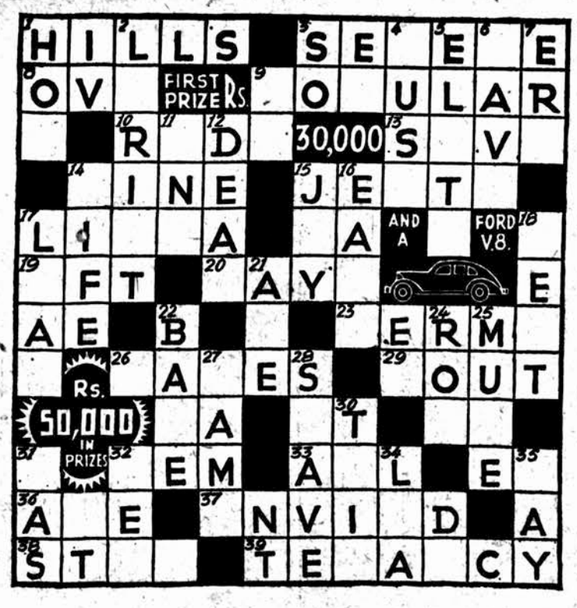
CLOSING DATE JULY 7th.

CLUES ACROSS

1. Those of adversity seem mountains to the faint-hearted
3. Calm
8. Eggs
9. Man who is known to be this is usually welcome guest at dinner party
10. To Travel on horseback
13. To rescue
14. Some masterful men become very arrogant when they take a strong this
15. Kind of pier
17. Tropical climbing plant
19. Frequently
20. During the monsoon a few these of sunshine are very cheering
23. Limited periods
26. Interesting and valuable knowledge can sometimes be learned from these
29. Often provokes even a mild person to display of ill temper
32. Reversed spelling of word meaning *encountered*
33. Holes are bored in leather with this instrument
36. By their behaviour precocious children often"——" their parents
37. Grudged
38. A person needs luck and unusual ability to be a consistently successful one
39. Temporary holding of land or property



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CLUES DOWN

1. Being caned by teacher usually makes schoolboy this
2. Rope used by cowboys as a lasso
4. Corrosive coating which forms on iron
5. To raise or exalt
6. Fleet of ships
7. Before
11. A tavern
12. Our actions are often greatly influenced by the wishes of one who is this
14. Inordinately lazy one tends to make a man unmindful of his manners
15. Judging from appearances many a bridegroom feels this at his wedding !
16. Where the sun rises
17. A person's progress is often considerably slowed by the burden of a heavy one
18. Many a poor comedian's fails to amuse us at all
21. New one is nearly always exceedingly sharp
22. When a person is this his behaviour often causes his parents acute worry
24. Steal
25. Severe reprimand often has the effect of making an obstinate youngster this
27. Weak person's resistance to temptation is often this
28. Man who is this in his own home is often a hard taskmaster at his office
30. One of two born at a birth
31. A man is often courted by flatterers for what he . . . .
32. Common beverage
34. Meadow
35. Spending this in dissipation usually brings bitter regret shortly afterwards

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IMPROVE YOUR CRICKET

Constantine Demonstrates A Method Of Disguising The Intention Of The Bowler

(By CONSTANTINE)

(Special for the "Chronicle.")

The art of bowling! Let me begin with one recent example which has afforded me an immense amount of amusement. It concerns George Headley, the West Indian batsman—only in this case he was the bowler and the batsman myself.

Headley is not a great bowler. But in League games, batsman though he is, he has had to do a good deal of bowling, and if one keeps one's eyes open one learns.

I was playing for Nelson, he for Haslingden, and naturally the rivalry was keen. He spins the ball and I was watching him carefully.

Fairly early, however, I felt myself in command and started scoring freely.

Now, fortunately for bowlers, the greatest batsman is only human, and I more human than most.

By this I mean that it is impossible to maintain a hundred per cent. vigilant. MacLaren once said of C. T. B. Turner that always, even on the most perfect wicket, you had to be aware of the fast off-break that he would turn in on you.

If you know that fact, and that such a bowler has a reserve card, you are always subconsciously aware of it and in every stroke, especially if the occasion is serious, you are on the look-out lest he tries his trick.

But if a man whom you have mastered suddenly brings something out which is not associated with him, and which you humanly have no reason to expect, then the chances are all in his favour. (Of course, if the batsman is making no strokes at all, but merely waiting for long-hops or full pitches, then that isn't cricket at all).

One Out Of The Bag

I reached the early forties and then came a slight pause. I was manoeuvring to drive Headley's off-ball through the covers for four.

Up came the ball and I was shaping to collect my four when the ball suddenly swung away. I missed my stroke completely, overbalanced, and dragged my foot over the crease.

I could have been stumped, but the wicket-keeper was as surprised as I was and I got away!

Of course, he was not going to catch me again. But we had a good laugh over it and he had my genuine condolence.

A Waiting Game

Let me squeeze out every drop of this valuable lemon. Headley knew he could get a quick swing away. A quick swing away by itself is not particularly dangerous. There are many bowlers who bowl it fairly well and one knows exactly what to do with them.

But a quick swing away coming from someone whose main mode of attack is spin, is a very different proposition.

But let us note, too, that Headley never tried this ball while I was settling down: He knew I would be watching on the alert, only taking the four, but not going out of my way to create an opportunity.

A professional carries a heavy responsibility in a League game, and I was not going to throw my innings away.

To have tried it early was merely to advertise it and put me on my guard. He waited. Then came the pause. He could see me on the war-path.

He let his carefully-preserved cat out of the bag at exactly the correct moment, and but for my good luck I would have been in the pavilion.

Use Your Brains!

Young bowler, observe. First, the patience to wait, secondly, the psychological knowledge—now is the time, finally, the control of the ball which allowed him to send it up just where he wanted. There are the great principles of bowling.

Our bowler having perfected run, action, etc., is a useful man. Let us say, he can keep his length, swing the ball away, and bowl a good off-break.

A vast deal of fun can be got out of cricket with that equipment. But if you want to dominate, you must use your brains.

Study the batsman. Study each batsman, when you are bowling and when you are not bowling.

How often watching a batsman play to the bowler at the opposite end I have had an idea what to try to get him out when my turn came.

Dangle The Bait!

Every batsman's strength is his weakness. That batsman likes to cut—not only likes to hit, but cuts very well.

The last time you played against him he made a brilliant 60, with half-a-dozen fine hits. Very well. Here he comes to-day. Bowl at his wicket, pin him down with a fine length, try a yorker. He is there for one or two overs, unduly quiet. Then suddenly let him have it, just short of a length, outside the off-stump, but with a little extra pace.

Out flashes his bat for the four. But few batsmen can time that cut well at the beginning of the innings. He may just edge it.

Of course, he may not, but it is along these lines that the young bowler must work, and if he is really a thinker, he will have his third man up and not in the place where he would be able to stop the four. Dangle the bait before the fish.

To Spectators

And a word to the spectator. Too much cricket is dull to watch, but if the cricket is slow, the game is not necessarily dull.

Often a bowler is trying out his schemes. Watch him. Try to see what he is doing. If he is a bowler at all he is doing something.

And often what to the average person is a dull half-hour is an exciting interlude for the initiated spectator, with some fierce duel of patience or cunningly set trap working out itself step by step and stage by stage to a carefully-prepared climax.

Who Are The Quacks?

Quacks Not Confined To Particular Systems Of Medicine, Eastern Or Western—They Are To Be Found In Both

(By G. ANNAJI RAO, M.A., B.L.)

Our Allopathic Doctors sheltered under the benevolent patronage of a Government which is far too indulgent towards them, are in the habit of branding our Vaids and Hakims, following the ancient systems of medicine, as "Quacks". The Vaids and Hakims in their turn, though not enjoying the patronage of the high and mighty, yet enjoying as they do the confidence of the common multitude in country-sides, return the compliments to their allopathic brethren. Whenever a clear case has been mishandled by a duly qualified Registered Medical Practitioner and sometimes with fatal results, the Vaids and Hakims of the locality grin and point to these "certified quacks" and ask their clientele to profit by the mistakes of their unfortunate friends whose cases have been so mishandled.

Quackery Known To Ayurvedic

Quacks, therefore, are not confined to any particular system of medicine. Whoever profess to treat a case and does not bring to bear on that case the fullest knowledge available as to that extent he is a quack, though he may have passed the highest tests in medicine, surgery and what not. That the ancient Aurvedic practitioners knew of the dangers of quackery and insisted on a proper knowledge of the qualities of the medicines to be administered is apparent from the following translation of a verse from a medical treatise.

"Herbs can cure to the best of their ability only when administered in proper doses of proper strength, with proper discrimination in the case of a properly diagnosed disease and that too by a person who has been properly trained in the Ayurveda."

Another Sanskrit verse says:—If a herb is grown on proper healthy soil, is collected under good astral combinations, though it may be small in quantity, if it only possesses the proper smell, colour and juices and is administered to a patient at the proper time, (i.e., before it is too late), it is sure to give the best result in favour of the patient.

As regards those persons, who though professing a knowledge of medicine, are yet careless in the treatment of their patients, the ancients were as critically severe as the modern doctors are towards the persons branded as quacks That hatred of quackery existed even during the ascendency of the Ayurveda is clear from the following verse, which I quote in the original Sanscrit:—

"Yasya kasya tarormoolam-
Yenakenapi mishritam.
Yasmai kasmai pradanena
Yadwa tadwa bhavishyati!"

i. e., Some kind of herb from some kind of place is mixed with something or other. Someone takes it from someone and the result may be something or other!

Infamous Conduct

It is a truism that in medical treatment it is always necessary to consider carefully the vagaries of time and place and also the dietary peculiar to the patient's race and country. All conscientious doctors of the ancient Ayurvedic system of medicine carefully follow the instructions of their masters and study the idiosyncracies of their patients, taking care to give the correct doses of the correct medicine and for such diseases only as they can handle. It is but fair that the Government should give them proper recognition and a chance to survive. Whenever intimation is received of the existence of specialists in certain diseases among these Vaids and Hakims, they should be given a trial and proper encouragement, if found deserving. The present inhuman practice of branding any co-operation with these Vaids and Hakims as "infamous conduct" on the part of the hitherto registered medical practitioners should be discouraged. It is sheer bigotry and nothing else. The infamy, if any, lies in tamely submitting to the dictation of the British Medical Board in this respect and in refusing recognition to the medical systems prevailing in one's own country.

"It is acknowledged by many Western writers that the system of Hindu medicine had considerable influence in the development of medicine in Europe. The works of Charaka and Sushruta, the two greatest Sanscrit medical authorities, were rendered into Arabic at the close of the 8th century A. D. and are quoted as authorities by the celebrated Arabic physician Ar-Razi, who died in 932 A. D. Arabic medicine in its turn became, down to the 17th century, the chief authority for European physicians and Charaka is frequently mentioned in Latin translations of Arabic writers". (Sanscrit Literature by A.A. Macdonnell—1900—Chap. VI).

Hindus' Wide Knowledge Of Drugs

'The Materia Medica of the early Hindus embraced a vast collection of drugs, indicating a great knowledge of herbs and considerable chemical skill. They were acquainted with and understood the preparation of a wide range of chemical compounds and were the first to prescribe the internal use of metallic substances. Their pharmacy contained processes of preparations, with elaborate directions for the classification and administration of medicines. Their practice of physic embraced the classification, causes, symptoms and treatment of diseases. The maladies thus dealt with were arranged in ten classes ranging from the most complicated down to trivial complaints. The surgery of the ancient Indian doctors appears to have been bold and skilful. They performed amputations and a number of other operations and were expert in midwifery. Students were trained to operate on wax spread out on a board or on the tissues and cells of the vegetable kingdom and sometimes on dead animals".

(The Imp: Gaz. Vol. IV. Ch. XIV).

It is an irony of fate that a system with such noble history behind it should now need a prop in the very land of its birth and against the inroads of the misguided sons of the soil, whose self-interest makes them blind to the duties they owe not merely to their own country but even to the original source of the knowledge which they now claim to possess!

INDEPENDENT ROLE OF KARNATAK IN INDIAN HISTORY

For Over 1,000 Years It Had Stood Forth As An Independent Power, Erecting Empires, Developing Wonderful Art And Disseminating Its Magnificent Culture

(BY PANDURANG DESAI, M.A., KARNATAKA HISTORICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY, DHARWAR)

Historical Research in India for the last half a century has to its credit a number of splendid achievements. The knowledge of Karnataka History stands prominent among these.

The eighties of the nineteenth century had scarcely any idea of such a province as Karnataka and a people as the Kannadigas having an independent and honourable existence of their own. It was the penetrating eye of the great archeologist of all-India reputation, Sir John Faithful Fleet, I.C.S., that dispersed the most of oblivion by pointing out for the first time that Karnataka and the Karanataka people are a separate entity that fairly deserve to be distinguished from Maharashtra and its people and that it is a misnomer to style the Kanarese districts of the Bombay Presidency as the Southern Maratha Country.

Fleet's assiduous investigations in the field of Kanarese epigraphy opened up the sealed archives of Karnataka History for a keener research and closer study. Sir Lewis Rice, R. Narasinhachar, Dr. Ramakrishna Bhandarkar and others soon appeared on the scene and contributed immensely to the collection and interpretation of the sources of the Karnataka History in its various aspects. The study at present is commanding a wider appeal and deeper interest, as is evinced from a number of scholars in distant provinces like Bengal and United Provinces who are spending their precious labours on topics closely connected with the History of Karnataka.

Karnataka appeared on the political horizon of South India as a ruling power early in the second century A. D. with the advent of the Chutu dynasty of the Satavahana lineage which ruled in the region of Banavasi. The very word "Chutu", denoting the family of these kings, is a Kanarese word (meaning "small"), as is hinted at, though vaguely, by the late lamented Mr. K. P. Jayaswal, who calls it a Dravidian word. The Gangas of Talkad and the Kadambas of Banavasi next followed suit in the third century. In the course of about two centuries the Kadambas gained considerable influence. At the height of their power they vied with the Imperial Guptas and the Vakatakas and elevated their status by establishing matrimonial alliances with them. Here terminates the preliminary stage of the History of Karnataka when it played, for the most part, a subordinate role and did not attain full political independence.

Chalukyan Empire

The closing decades of the sixth century witnessed Karnataka engaged in building up an empire of its own. The Chalukyas, who inherited the traditions of the Vakatakas on one side and the Kadambas on the other, rose to such a pre-eminence that not only did they absorb all the minor states of South India, but eclipsed the glory of Harshavardhana, the paramount ruler of North India, who aspired for the suzerainty of the South. This marks an important epoch in the history of India when a South Indian State begins to wield all India influence for the first time.

The fame of Pulakesi II, the champion of this new age, journeyed to distant lands such as Persia, China and Ceylon. The veteran generals of the Chalukyas over-ran the territories beyond Kanchi in the South and the Narbuda in the North, and bravely captured from a North Indian ruler the royal insignias of the river goddessess of the Ganges and the Jumna, which were originally possessed by the Guptas and which thus vindicated their title to imperial overlordship.

The offshoots of this dynasty spread over the territories of Gujarat and Andhra, where they rolled for a considerable period. The credit of all these achievements legitimately goes to Karnataka. The arms that vanquished the opposing forces of the North and the South belonged to Karnataka, which the Samanagad Copper Plates characteristically describe as the "Karnataka Bala" (the force of Karnataka). It was a Karnataka Empire with its capital at Badami which is located in the heart of Karnataka.

The Rashtrakutas

The Rastrakutas of Malkhed, who superseded the Chalukyas in the middle of the eighth century were purely an indigenous race, emerging from the soil of Karnataka, as is so ably proved by Dr. A. S. Altekar of the Benares Hindu University. This dynasty had still greater exploits in its store. Baffling the ambitious schemes of the Pratihara and the Pala Empires of the North and the Cholas of the South, it stood forth as the one dominating empire of India. Its influence was felt even outside the bounds of India, so much so, that it was, according to the testimony of Sulaiman Saudagar, the Arabian traveller, reckoned as one of the four renowned empires of the world in the ninth century.

In the last quarter of the tenth century, the old dynasty of the Chalukyas was reinstated under the new name of the Chalukyas of Kalyana—from their later capital at Kalyan, which again forms at present a part of Karnataka in H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions. This dynasty held its sway from Malwa to Mysore, withstanding the onslaughts of the Parmars at one end and the Cholas at the other. The empire reached the zenith of its glory in the second half of the eleventh century under Tribhuvanamalla Vikramaditya VI, whose dauntless commanders led successive expeditions into the North as far as Bengal, Hihar, and Kanauj. These military activities resulted in founding in these parts what are known as the Karnataka dynasties. Samantasena and Nanyadeva were the originators of these dynasties that ruled in Bengal and Bihar, claiming their descent from the Kshatriyas of Karnataka. Hari Sinha Deva, a descendant of Nanyadeva, later on migrated to Nepal under the impact of the Mohammadan invasion and inherited a line of kings that reigned in that country for over three centuries, from 1346-1768 A.D. This dynasty is known as the Karnataka dynasty of Nepal. The rule of the Chalukyas of Kalyan was the golden age of Karnataka when art and literature immensely prospered and were elegantly cultivated.

The history of Karnataka for the next two centuries and a half from 1160-1336, presents a chequered spectacle. It was a period of great changes in the political, social and religious life of the people. Kingdoms rose and fell. Rulers and religious leaders struggled for supremacy. Jainism began to lose its ground encountered by the cult of Basava on

(Continued On Page 42)

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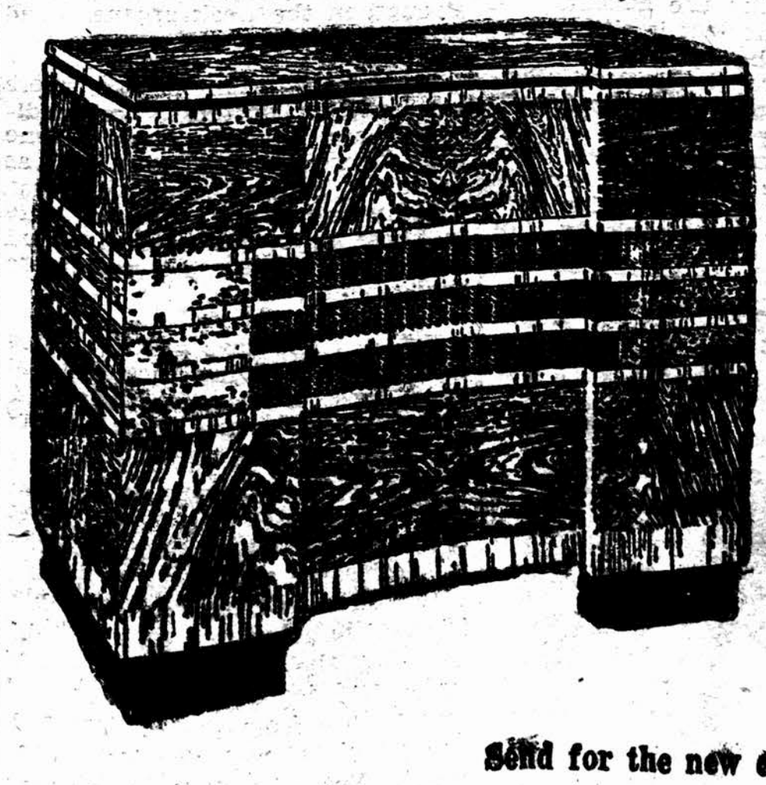

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DUM-DUM

FUTURE OF INDIAN MUSIC

An Embodiment Of Hindu-Muslim Unity It Will Constitute The Best Solvent Of Communalism

(By A. V. PANDIT)

In the modern endeavour of mass education in Indian music, it is the wish of all who value it that its essential features should not be ignored. The victimisation which classrooms is caused by an arid adherence to notation systems should not efface the freshness and initiative, nor the freedom and inspiration associated with true Indian music. It has to be saved from becoming by a slavish imitation of inferior European models, a cruel system of rules and formulas. A great deal has to be done, in these days of cheap classes, of harmoniums and gramophones, to preserve a soft and accurate ear.

In Indian music there are no turning forks to test the accuracy of a note. It is the trained ear of the musician, which is the true measure of accuracy and sweetness. The great thing, therefore, is to keep the ear in perfect form, so that the musician is able to say, by instinct as it were, whether a note is correct and what is its place in the scale. No effort is, therefore, too great in modern education to preserve this aural sensitiveness. There is nothing in my experience which spoils it so much as the use of an ill-tuned instrument. Any instrument which has notes set and which cannot be tuned from time to time so as to correct inaccuracies or to suit the melody or the temper of the singer, is a heavy drawback in Indian music. If I had the power I would make rare the use of such instruments in the rendering of Indian music. Its system was developed on very select and refined principles by men who believed in singularity. Consequently, if it has to be made suitable to the needs of modern times, for instance, for an orchestra, care must be taken to see that, in this process of adaptation, its spirit and genius are not destroyed.

INITIATIVE & FREEDOM

In plural music, meaning thereby songs played or sung by a number of persons there is very little which can be left to individual initiative or inspiration, which are the soul of Indian music. There is in it very little of imitation of a set pattern. The basic notes are, no doubt, fixed, in sets of primary and secondary importance, but subject to it, the interweaving is left to the individual, acting on his own inspiration gathered from his surroundings for the moment. He never anticipates how he is going to sing, nor possibly can he reproduce, after the function, how he has sung. He sings under the inspiration of the moment and with perfect freedom.

In such a system of music, notations have a value, but a limited one. An Indian musician sings, not in order that his productions may be perpetuated. He is modest. His desire is to sing for the moment his best. He never imagines that he has reached his best height deserving of perpetuation. That is an evil popularised by gramophones, and due to the desire, mostly foreign of perpetuating one's products. The art of the Indian musician is ever growing. He has hopes that his next performance will be better. He, therefore, does not wish to perpetuate his last one, lest it may be inferior to his next. He thus sings in an atmosphere of unlimited perfection. He knows no halts, no limits beyond which he cannot rise. It is this sentiment which constitutes the one attraction of Indian music, enriched, as it is often, by a true sense of modesty and reserve. I should be sorry if these were destroyed in the modern craze of perpetuation.

I have always believed that we owe a great deal to the old fashioned Indian singer who has kept intact these features. He did his best to preserve this ancient art at a time when it was despised by the educated classes. But for him, it would have been killed, just as the nautch has been very nearly killed. He bore the odium of society, went perilously near vice, society went perilously near vice, often plunged into it, and got into reckless ways of life; but with all this, he did preserve in tact his intense fascination for his noble art. I have seen many cases where, in the midst of sexual and social contamination, this art has been nursed pure and unadulterated.

A SOLVENT OF COMMUNALISM

Likewise, it is one art on which the Hindu and Mahomedan have worked with supreme devotion. To me there is nothing more glorious in the unity of Indian culture than, for instance, a typical Mahomedan singing melodies composed of Hindu Saints, often named after Hindu deities, or recording the doings of Hindu prophets and gods. I have likewise heard orthodox Brahmin Ustads singing melodies popularised by Mahomedan families of musical repute. It is a standing emblem of the future of Indian culture that, in the practice of this divine art, the Hindu and the Mahomedan cease to exist as such.

I have seen a Mahomedan Ustad shedding tears as he sang of the doings of Shri Krishna in Gokul. When asked what brought tears in his eyes, he replied with pathos:—It is the sight of Krishna. I see him dancing in front of me as I sing. My melodies proceed from him. I am only remotely imitating what I see and hear in my imagination. When I expressed surprise that a Mahomedan should feel so drawn towards a Hindu god, he resentfully retorted:—"Is Krishna a Hindu God! Why do you say so? He is the god of all who worship him, and the truest worship is to sing his melodies, as I and my family have done for generations".

I believe that this is the best embodiment of Hindu-Muslim unity, through the affinity of a common culture and the pursuit of a common art, though I am usually sceptical of political pacts and expedient understandings. If I had the power, I would put every Hindu and Mahomedan student who intends to be a public man, through a compulsory course of Indian music, in order that he might realise how, for centuries these two races gave their best towards the development of a common art. How often have I heard delightful songs composed by a Hindu in the Brij dialect, faultlessly sung by Mahomedan lips. Their delicacy of utterance, devotion of singing, and appropriateness of gesture, left nothing to be desired. These, to my mind, indicate what is perpetually true, though seldom recognised in actual life, that in the common acquisition of culture and art, these man-made distinctions count for little. Let us all hope that it will be equally so in the sphere of Nationalism and the service of the country.

Mention must be made of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, who is a staunch devotee of music and patron of musicians.

He has a number of musicians attached to his Palace irrespective of caste or creed. It is proposed shortly to hold an All-India Music Conference in Mysore, when there will be a great congregation of eminent Indian musicians and dancers, under the distinguished patronage of His Highness. It will not be a wonder if Mysore, the "City of Lights" becomes on the occasion a pilgrim centre of the Indian and other artists. Let us hope that the Conference will give a strong fillip to the revival of indigenous music in this country.

How To Be Healthy And Remain So

(By A. I. KURESHI, Physical Culture Director, Hyderabad, Sind).

It is often surprising to see that most people of India are content to be weak and ill, when in reality there is only slight effort on their part for them to grow sound and well and remain so. A physical exercise taken for 5 to 10 minutes either in the morning or in the evening will accomplish the purpose. But people seem to fear the name of physical exercise. They are unwilling to take any physical exertion and be active physically. Most people, inspite of their knowing the benefits of exercise, still neglect it either considering it to be beneath their dignity or through laziness. People are so accustomed to inactivity that they deem it a great burden to them to remain a little active for the sake of health. Some of them are of opinion that because they have plenty of money, they can maintain health with the aid of medicines and by paying frequent visits to the doctors. But, true health cannot be bought in a bottle; it has to be earned in Nature's way. Constant use of medicine weakens the internal organs and makes their function sluggish. But exercise of the right kind, on the contrary, strengthen the weak organs and makes strong ones stronger.

During the primitive ages there were neither doctors, nor medicines and at the same time diseases were not so prevalent as to-day. People were robust, healthy and strong, because life in those days was natural and active. Physical work was more than mental work.

But in these days people have no chance of living such natural lives; most of them mentally and, therefore, have very little opportunity of working physically.

To do physical work is a natural instinct. The instinctive desire to use muscles of the body is noticeable almost immediately after birth. Crying, for example, is usually associated with kicking, swinging the arms, twisting the body, and joyous expressions of any nature from the earliest age, are associated with physical movement. But, when the boy grows into manhood, he shuts himself up from the active life and is so used to it that when he is called upon to do a little physical work, his muscles and mind refuse to move and he finds a very difficult task set before him.

Great scientists and medical authorities have shown conclusively that physical exercise of the right kind can create perfect health. So, in order to maintain permanent health and prevent disease, everyone should resort to some systematic physical exercise for 5 to 15 minutes a day, and, if possible, to inspire others to do so if they would like to remain healthy happy and successful in life.

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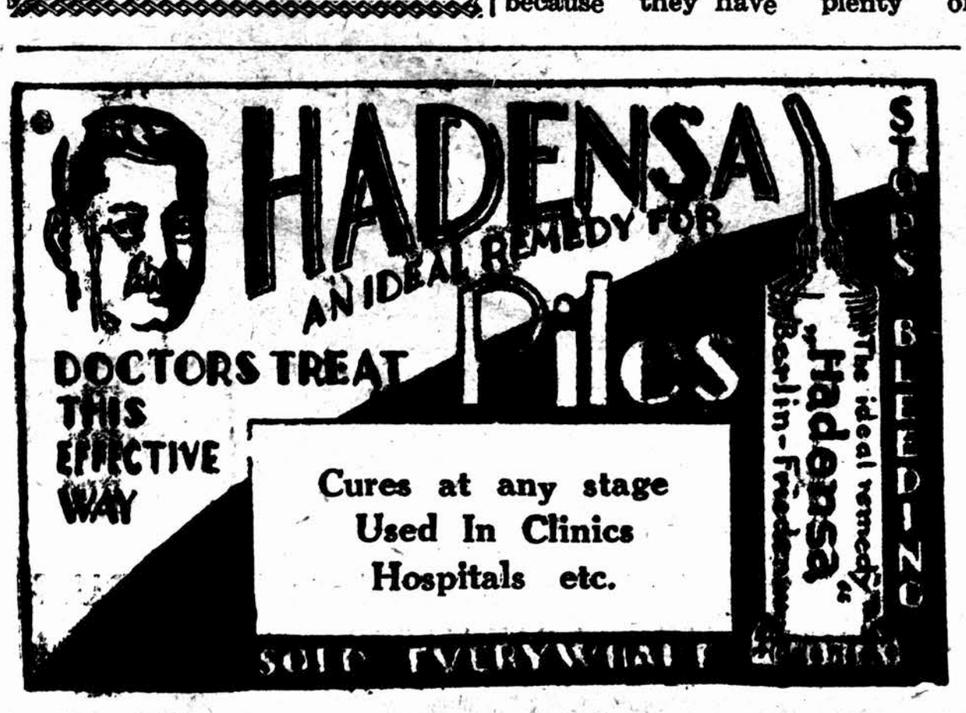

BABY WEIGHS ONLY 10oz.

Doctors and nurses at Kettering General Hospital are fighting for the life of a 10oz. baby boy born to Mrs. W. R. Sismey, of Desborough.

The baby was taken to the hospital by car and later the Rev. D. F. Andrews, vicar of Desborough, visited the hospital and christened him Gerald.

Gerald is being kept in cotton wool in an incubator. His father, a shoe worker, told me: "It is doubtful whether he will live but he seems to be doing well."

Both father and mother are aged about 30.

(Smallest baby in world born in New York in March, 1937, weighed 8oz. Record for Britain is 13oz., son of a Newcastle plasterer, born in July 1936.)

The Feminine Contrariness

By AZAMI AJMERI

Everybody knows the story of Emperor Humayun's marriage to Hamida Banu, as recorded by Humayun's sister Gulbadan Begum in her beautiful, unfinished diary in Persian. Humayun asked for the hand of his cousin Hamida Banu and she greeted the proposal with an emphatic and indignant "No!" "Because," as she explained to her mother, "He is so tall and my hand could not reach up to his waist; while I would like to wed a man whom I could catch hold of by the collar of his shirt!"

But it was quite in keeping with the well-known feminine inconsistencies that after this flat and vigorous refusal she should as she did marry Humayun and gave birth to a child whom the world knows by the name of Akber the great!

But, if you take a good look round you will discover that this kind of "No girls" are very much in evidence. As as matter of fact, if you go deeper, you will be surprised to know that this is the only commodity in the market. There are no "Yes girls." This contrariness, this tendency to arrive at a "yes" stage through the winding route of "no," is a cherished and well preserved habit of every woman and not only confined to late Hamida Banu of blessed memory!

The experience of the man who matter is very convincing and enlightening. You give a packet of chocolates to a girl and she says "no" at the same time extending her hand to take it; you beg her for a kiss, she shakes her head in protest, all the time offering her cheek to you; you present her with a cheap necklace and she proves her extreme disinclination to accept it by gingerly trying it against her neck before a mirror!!

Then, there is the case of my friend Mr. X and his friend Miss Y, two senior students in one of our mixed educational institutions. It appeared that, of late, they had been seen much together and there was even some "talk" among the students about their feeling "that way" for each other. One day Mr. X definitely decided that he was really feeling "funny" for Miss Y. So he proposed to her with somewhat nebulous prospects of a hazy future after the educational career, which was to terminate soon. In response he received a sweet, polite, "No! Mr. X accepted the inevitable, resigned himself to his fate and fell off.

A few days later, he was greatly shocked and chagrined to find out that a greatly exaggerated version of his "rejection episode" was on the lips of everybody in the institution and he was being subjected to veiled ridicule from all and sundry and what was worse, he was even being regarded with sympathetic glances from some of the girl students. He was further mortified to discover that the unhappy secret was let out and circulated by no other person than Miss Y herself. It was outrageous.

So, one fine morning Mr. X repaired to Miss Y's home and presented his case. What was her idea in humiliating him like that for, heaven knew, he was dejected enough, troubled enough by the rejection itself. Miss Y was sullen. What else she could have done,s he said. He proposed for once and then receded into a far corner like a coward that he was. And she had long assured all her girl friends that their marriage was as good as settled. He was horrible. He did not know girls.

Rather surprised at this, Mr. X said that in that case he could propose a thousand times and never the weary for it. As a matter of fact, he added, he could change the present visit into a visit for the said proposal; whereupon Miss Y made a dash at him, flung her arms round his neck, placed her head on his shoulder and said it was so sudden!!!

More amusing was the case of Mr. Z and Miss T. They were very chummy. But, to all intents and purposes, they were just friends and pals and no mention of love was ever made between them. One day Mr. Z wandered into the college library closely followed by Miss T.

"Tut," said a mutual friend jockingly to Z. "You ought to have allowed the lady to enter first."

"I prefer to be a cock," said Z loftily "who is always followed by his hens."

"Nonsense," said Miss T, at once flaring up, "Who is your hen?"

"Well," gasped Mr. Z totally abashed, "Well."

"Efface yourself," said Miss T, "Before I give you a black eye."

The relations were strained for a week, at the end of which they came face to face in a secluded part of the corridor."

"Halloo," said Miss T in a very small voice.

"Halloo," responded Z nervously.

"Well", she said, "What is the idea in making yourself so scarce after definitely promising me the most glorious treat of my lifetime."

"What do you mean?" he cried in amazement.

"Well," she said coyly, "You did call me your hen, didn't you?"

He knew that he had not said "my hen," but swallowed it for reasons best known to himself. They were duly married in a short time after that and the year was not a leap-year.

Sometimes, if in a fit absent-mindedness they say 'yes', they invariably supplement it with a 'no' later on. Sometimes, when they forget to say 'no' before marriage, they remember it after the marriage and then. of course, one more case is added to the long list of the famous 'incompatibility of temper' cases.

A certain Mr. K met a certain Miss G and was swept off his feet. The girl belonged to a different nationality and his friends had some misgiving as to the advisability of his marrying her. But, he did not wait long and avowed his great love to her and emphasised that it was a definite case of love at first sight. Miss G, blushingly hung her head and said she felt the same.

They were married, but after a few days Miss G was bored. One morning she complained that Mr. K did not snore and the members of the nation she belonged to were all great snorers. She felt lonely at nights. She wanted a divorce.

Mr. K was very much dejected, He promised that he would cultivate the habit of snoring. But she shook her head, sadly. She would, she said, never be able to forget that there was a time when he did not snore. A divorce was the only solution. Helplessly Mr. K. agreed to the proposal and went to his office.

In the evening when he returned he found Miss G crying pitiously. He was horrid, she said. How readily he agreed to divorce her. K was bewildered. He said that he agreed because of his great love for her. He wanted to do whatever she wanted him to do. G noded her head and said she understood. There was no divorce.

Another friend of mine -Mr. A. simple minded but rather handsome fellow was also once the willing victim of a belated "No". He was sitting on a bench at a public garden, when a girl came and occupied a bench just opposite, albeit, a little distance away from him. A casual glance showed Mr. A that the girl was very innocent looking and angelic But, appearances are deceptive, more so in the case of the girls. For, a few moments later Mr. A discovered rather to his great discomfiture that the lady seemed to be greatly interested in him. His nervousness grew after a few more moments when he realised that the lady was definitely smiling at him. And he was perfectly horrified when he saw that she was actually winking at him. She gave him three big winks and with so much vigour and force that Mr. A began to tremble in his shoes. He glared at her, but to no avail. So there was nothing for him to do than to pocket the insult with admirable philosophy and scram.

Next day when he was traversing a street with a friend he sighted the same girl coming from the opposite direction at a considerable distance from them. He related his experience to his friend. The friend was tickled and asked K to retaliate and retaliate in kind. A demurred, but the friend prevailed upon him. Mr. A tried to rehearse but gave up in despair. He did not know how to wink. The friend said, rather tersely, that at least he could pull his lid over his eye with the aid of his fingers. Mr. A said that that he could and that that he would.

But in the meantime the girl had approached. She at once designed, what with one man staring at her and the other struggling with his eye, what he was up to. So she turned her face away with greater force than her wink, threw her nose in the air and stalked off like an offended secretary bird. A good example of a definite 'no' after a definite 'yes'.

Britain-home Of Free Press

The Duke of Gloucester, speaking at the dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund in London, said that he felt some diffidence in presiding over a gathering which represented all sections of the Press of the countrq.

"I must watch my words," he said, "because If I do happen to say the wrong thing I feel that 500 pencils will be out in a flash to take down and bear witness against me.'

He was comforted to find that one of our greatest orators, the late Lord Rosebery, confessed to an equal sense of awe when addressing a gathering of the Press, regarding it as more important than many Ministerial conferences over which he had presided.

But the great profession of the Press, the Duke added, had one failing, which largely accounted for his presence there.

Newspapermen gave so generously of their space in pleading other people's need as to cause their own to be sadly overlooked.

The Council of the Fund nowadays had to deal more and more frequently with overwork, leading breakdown of health, with operations of a serious kind and with serious unemployment.

MR. EDEN'S "CONFESSION"

Mr. Anthony Eden, proposing "Journalism," said:

"These islands are essentially the home of free speech and free criticism, and therefore the home of journalism.

"Like a good many other things to-day, British journalism is on its trial. It has met a formidable rival in the organised mass propaganda of the modern world. We may dislike propaganda but it would be foolish to underrate its significance.

"I cannot believe that such propaganda methods could easily succeed in this home of journalism."

The result of the appeal was announced as £10,000, which is £1,000 more than last year.

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

HOMICIDE

FAMOUS SOUTH AFRICAN MURDERS. By Benjamin Bennett. Published by T. Werner Laurie Ltd.. Price 10s. 6d.

Do detectives commit murders? What are the motives for the crimes of homicide? From perverts to sane people why do men take lives of fellow-beings? These are the questions which have been agitating the minds of psychologists and the detectives of crimes. Mr. Benjamin Bennett had the good fortune to "do" a number of famous murders for many of the South African papers. And succinctly has he recorded the eight cases which are empodied in the book and which he 'covered' for some of the South African papers. The recorded facts of these court cases shed a lot of light on 'motives' for the crime of homicide and it is not an unusual occurrence that 'murderers' themselves, probably overstrung with the strain of the act, give 'clues', though unintentionally and unknowingly and establish a case against themselves, leading to their conviction in the long run. Sex and gold lust play a prominent part in some of the cases recorded, but the story of detective-sergeant Coetze's victim leaves no doubt as to whether even a supposed guardian of law can become a deliberate murderer.

B. G. L.

Humorous Stories In Urdu

FALAKISH, a collection of humorous stories and sketches in Urdu, by S. Abu Tahir, Imperial Book Depot, Lucknow.

Mr. S. Tahir is one of the most promising and popular young Urdu writers and keen observation as well as a sense of humour characterize his stories and sketches, over twenty of which are collected in this volume. They cover a wide range of subjects from "Bambai ke Makan"—a brief but delightful skit—to "Murghe ki Ek Tang"—an amusing sketch about married life. He is a critic of conventional middle-class society and his attitude to social questions is generally progressive.

The collection may be heartily recommended to all lovers of humorous Urdu stories.

K. A. A.

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Urdu Publications

MUSALMANON KA RAUSHAN MUSTAQBIL. By Saiyed Tufail Ahmad, Wilayat Manzil, Aligarh. Pp. 608. Crown 8 vo. Rs. 2-8-0.

It is a very remarkable book inasmuch as it deals with the political history of the Indian Musalmans during the last three centuries for the benefit of the present-day Musalmans. It is divided into ten chapters: the first deals with the fundamental rights; the second deals with the condition of the country during the last days of Muhammadan rule in India; the third gives a bird's eye-view of the Government of the country as conducted by the East India Company; the fourth describes all those reformatory movements started by various persons for the uplift of the Musalmans; the fifth exhaustively describes the Aligarh movement together with all its implications; the sixth traces the growth of the political consciousness among the Indians, while the seventh exclusively deals with the political teachings of Sir Saiyed Ahmad Khan; the eight describes the doings of the triumvirate established in Aligarh after the death of Saiyed Ahmad Khan, the ninth traces the beginnings of the Muslim League and the growth of the political awakening among the Musalmans while the tenth deals with the future of the Indian Musalmans in the light of their past and present. The author who is associated with Aligarh for more than forty years, is optimistic about the future of his co-religionists.

The author has done a service by publishing this book which boldly and courageously exposes the weak points of the former Governments and criticises the mistakes of Muslim leaders, both past and present. The book should be read by all those who want to keep themselves acquainted with the main problems facing the Mussalmans. It is affectionately dedicated to the late Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan.

HAIDAR ALI. By Mahmud Khan Mahmud, Kausar Press, Bangalore. Pp. 183. Crown 8 vo. Paper cover. Price not mentioned.

It is an historical novel in which the rise of Haidar Ali is fully described. It is based on well-known histories of Mysore and so it can be said with certainty that the main events discussed therein are substantially true. Inter alia the author throws light on the friendly Hindu-Muslim relations that existed in those days and also on the sad lot of the devadasis which happily is being improved to-day by the State.

Mr. Mahmud has already one book to his credit, viz., a history of Mysore, which was reviewed in these columns long ago. We welcome this second attempt of his and hope that he will continue to write on the history of Southern India.

MUZD-O-KHIDMAT AUR IRTIQA. By Nawab Abdul Wahid Khan Ghazi, Gordha State, via P. O. Brahmapuri, C. P. 4½" x 6½". Pp. 40. Anna 1.

This is a collection of two poems which have been composed by Nawab Abdul Wahid Khan of Gordha State. The first poem is entitled "muzd" (wages) and the poet wants to bring out that people do not, as a rule, render any service without expecting any return for the same. In this connection he asks the readers to keep before their view the lofty ideal of the early companions of the Prophet. In the second poem the writer exhorts people to discard "beastly" habits and to develop human habits in them. Both the poems are highly elevating.

A JOURNAL OF SCIENCE

DISCOVERY: Vol. I, No. 1. April 1938, Cambridge University Press, Price 1s.

"Discovery" is not a new journal. It is a "monthly popular journal of knowledge" which is now about 17 years old. When "Discovery" was first inaugurated in 1920, it was published for its trustees by John Murray till 1924, when its publication was taken over by Benn Brothers. For over 13 years till before the issue of this number, the latter have faithfully carried out their responsibility.

The present number has been issued by the Cambridge University Press who are now its new publishers and as such it has been indexed as Vol. I, No. 1. Specialisation is not confined merely to different branches of knowledge, but is now the order of the day in every walk of commercial, social and economic life. With the progress of knowledge in every branch of human activity, those who are charged with the task of disseminating that knowledge must necessarily limit their field for the sake of efficiency. The Cambridge University Press have catered efficiently to the public through its many advanced and popular books on Science and it is but proper that they should now be called upon to tackle problems peculiar to publication of a scientific monthly like the "Discovery."

In this number, Sir James Jeans has put in a nutshell the present position as regards the theories on "the origin of planets." L. Infeld deals with "Holes in Empty Space" in which he brings home elegantly the fundamental facts as regards ultimate constituents of matter. Among the other important articles are "The Paradox of Life and Death", "How water can kill Fishes" and "New Developments in Colour Photography" which are in the hands of exponents who are considered to be experts in their subjects. The section which will be welcomed specially by students and teachers of science is the "Notes of the Month", which chronicles the science news items giving account of the discoveries of the past few weeks. The scope of the subjects dealt with and the method of treatment give hope that in the hands of its new publishers, the "Discovery" will more than fulfil the original aim of its trustees, viz. to present to interested laymen in a popular form, the most exciting things of the day. It is a journal for those interested in the advance of knowledge and as such it can be recommended to every school and college library.

N. R. T.

"Sakal" Health Number

"Sakal", the well-known Marathi daily of Poona has brought out a special Health Number of nearly 125 pages. The Number is full of interesting articles on health and hygiene and it will be read with as much profit as pleasure. The publication of such special numbers has a great educative value, especially in a country like India. All the articles are written in a popular style and though few of them can be called authoritative they are bound to stimulate public interest on the various topics they deal with. There are a large number of illustrations which enhance the interest of the Health Number.

BIG GAME HUNTING

BIG GAME ENCOUNTERS. By Stanley Jepson, "Times of India" Press, Bombay.

Mr. Stanley Jepson has essentially carried on the tradition of a journalist. He has not only reported the incidents in the life of well-known Shikaris in their own words—their hair-breadth escapes from wounded tigers, elephants and lions; their thrilling and awkward positions in tracking a disabled, but furious beast ready to spring back upon his mortal foe—but also in an admirable way commented upon the "subject-matter" of these incidents.

Specially the concluding chapters, wherein analysis is made of the subtle play of the mind, the innate instinct of the "big cat" to respond to various stimulii such as sound, are a result of patient observation. These are psychological factors which are worth studying and which must inevitably bring a better understanding to all true lovers of sport.

Mr. Jepson has emphatically reiterated the eternal law, "Live and let live" that human instincts can hardly be checked even with the best of laws, but that they can be diverted into a practical and workable channel. His suggestions in respect of the economic betterment of the agriculturist and the forester and also the formation of parks and reserved forest areas for the preservation of wild fauna, are worth consideration.

The sportsman can lend a hand in bettering the condition of the ryot as well as maintaining the "balance of power" amongst life in the wilds.

Before shutting the book one cannot help but feel that a stimulus has been given by Mr. Jepson to a better study of the habits and instinctive responses of wild animals to given situations, as well as of an anatomical and physiological knowledge of these species.

K. S.

INDIAN JOURNAL OF VENEREAL DISEASES

Published quarterly and edited by Dr. U. B. Narayanrao (Editor 'Medical Digest'), at 101, Girgaum Rd., Bombay 4, the journal is now in its fourth year of existence. The articles deal with the varied subjects connected with the problem. These articles are supplemented by a summary of International progress in combating venereal diseases. This section keeps the workers in municipal public health departments, local boards, hospitals and venereal clinics in India fully informed of the progress of work in other civilised countries of the world. The Editor continues his admirable series of the 'Lives of Great Men' like Ehlrich, Wassermann, Schandin, Fracastaro, Ricord, David Lees etc. The incorporation of the section on Dermatology is a new feature of this journal, which will undoubtedly go to enhance its value and add to its votaries.

The Journal has already won excellent opinions from prominent high officials of the Government all over India and from specialists all over the world.

This Journal is the first of its kind in India, to be exclusively devoted to Venereal Diseases and allied subjects like Prostitution, Birth Control, etc. Venereal diseases in tropical countries have not received the attention that they deserve and the special study and development of this branch of medicine in this country, which such a journal is bound to stimulate, will go a long way to place treatment and prevention of these diseases in the tropics on a sound basis.

A Page For Women

THE VALUE AND ADVANTAGES OF BEAUTY

Plato considered that the two greatest and noblest gifts which nature can confer, are, in the first place, a superior understanding, and, in the second, beauty. He preferred these blessings to fortune, birth, and power. Some, perhaps, would beg to differ from the ancient philosopher, and say, "Nay, rather give us health". But let us remember that the fortunate possessors of true beauty must necessarily be also in receipt of health, for the first gift cannot exist without the second, although the second is often found without the first.

Beauty is not to be disdained even by those who tread beneath their feet the vanities of the world. The Creator is a good of beauty, as nearly all His works disclose. One glance at nature is sufficient for our purpose—the birds of paradise in their glorious plumage; the peacock with its tail of plendours: the fluttering butterflies with their exquisite wings; the flowers that seem to vie with one another in beauty of form and harmony of colour; and then, above all these things of loveliness, the human form, perfect as it should be, perfect as God first made it!

Descending from loftier things, we come to consider the value of beauty from the standpoint of worldly affairs. In these it possesses many high and considerable advantages. Next to character, the face is the most important factor in forming the circumstances that go to make up our lives.

Friendships are generally first formed by the attraction of the face, long before character is discerned; and how many of these acquaintanceships afterwards ripen into love.

"My face is my fortune, sir, she said", was no silly assertion of the *milkmaid* in that quaint old song Doubtless she was only thinking of matrimony; but apart from the advantages of beauty in that direction good looks are often of great value in fighting the battle of life. In many professions and businesses, it frequently happens that those persons with the most attractive and intelligent faces are chosen to fill positions in preference to other applicants, who perhaps, may be more capable, but not so prepossessing in appearance. In numerous walks of life, men and women discover the fact that their face has indeed much to do with their fortune, "Beauty", it has been said, "is a golden sceptre, exerting a powerful influence for weal or woe. It has decided destinies, ruled nations, and controlled empires".

ANALYSIS OF BEAUTY

Perfect beauty has been delineated by the pencil of the artist, the brush of the painter, and the chisel of the sculptor, but Dame nature seldom confers it upon her children.

There are two kinds of beauty—individual and ideal. The former is the combination of the beautiful features of one human face and form; whilst the latter is a selection of beautiful parts from several persons. It was from such a selection, gathered from the fairest of women and the noblest examples of men, that the Greeks chiselled the sublime statues of their gods and goddesses, which have always been considered triumphs of art.

What is beauty? The best definition in one word is perhaps, "harmony"

The beauty of the human countenance has always been understood to include the beauty of form in the various features of the face; the beauty of colour in the various shades of complexion; the beauty of character in some distinctive and permanent relations; and the beauty of expression in some immediate and temporary feeling. According to Walker, the physiologist, beauty depends greatly upon the profile, and particularly on the line described by the forehead and nose, by the greater or less degree of concavity of which, beauty is increased or diminished. The nearer the profile approaches to a straight line, the more majestic, and at the same time softer, does the countenance appear.

There is a considerable distinction between prettiness and beauty. Beauty consists, as we have already seen, in the perfect harmony and true proportions of each feature of the countenance; whilst prettiness is something almost indefinable that attracts the attention and charms the eye of the casual observer. The face is pronounced to be pretty, in very much the same way as a picture may be praised and admired, although, from an art critic's point of view, it exhibits many imperfections. For instance, a clear complexion, bright sparkling eyes, and a well-shaped nose, may go to make up a pretty face, notwithstanding the fact that the other features of the countenance are slightly out of proportion for the perfect harmony of beauty. Again, some pleasing permanent expression will frequently lend prettiness to a face, which otherwise would be considered plain. Indeed, prettiness in not a few faces is almost entirely centered in a bewitching smile, such as a good St. Anthony could not withstand.

In other faces, much of the prettiness that pleases the eye is due chiefly to the beauty of the hair, and the skilful way it has been adapted to suit the features.

Modern Marriage Denounced

"Shattering Ignorance" Of Average Doctor

British Bishops, parish priests, probation officers, psychologists and doctors joined in denouncing modern marriage in mail week.

At a meeting at Caxton Hall it was announced that, uneasy over the increasing number of broken homes, parsons and psychologists have got together to form a "Marriage Guidance Council" which may advise those contemplating matrimony on its possibilities and pitfalls.

Speakers included the Bishop of Stepney and Dr. Ethel Dukes, of the Institute of Child Psychology, who stressed the need for "marriage instruction" of the right kind.

She proposed the formation of a panel of experts to lecture and advise up and down the country.

Dr. Dukes also said that unhappy homes caused children to become gangsters and turn against society. A child sensed unhappiness between its parents and grew up and lived an abnormal life without knowing it.

People, she added, entered into marriage with far less preparation than they entered business.

A novelist, Ann Bridge (who has been married for 25 years, and has children), denounced "the shattering ignorance" of the average doctor on marriage problems.

ADVISORY CENTRE

A psychologist declared that boredom was the worst enemy of modern marriage.

A schoolteacher said the trouble was that no physiology is taught in schools.

Many parsons voted for more and better sex instruction.

Dr. Herbert Gray D. D., who presided over the meeting, explained that it was proposed to start work by arranging lectures by men and women doctors, by instituting courses to allow persons to qualify as teachers.

It was also proposed to establish, if possible, an advisory centre where consultations could take place.

A professional committee had been formed, said preliminary work, and they required wide support and financial assistance.

TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR MARRIED LIFE

(BY JEHANGIR RUTTONJI SCREWVALA)

Real married happiness will be enjoyed by those married couples, who will follow truly the following ten commandments during the whole course of their married life and greater still will be their happiness when they will pass them on to their children and grandchildren at the time of their marriage, telling them of the success and happiness which they enjoyed during the whole course of their own married life and requesting them for their own good to follow the same and be happy in the same way, in their own turns also. They are as follows—

1. Thou shalt always tell the truth and be true to the partner for ever.
2. Thou shalt never leave love, will, wisdom and understanding, for they all are absolutely required in life.
3. If thou hast not, then thou shalt cultivate a sense of humour which is quite necessary in life.
4. Thou shalt truly respect thy partner and also thy partner's desire for privacy.
5. Thou shalt be tolerate; for thou shouldst know that outward appearances are often deceptive.
6. Thou shalt be patient; for thou shouldst know that it is quite foolish to fuss about little things.
7. Thou shalt never let the sun set on thy anger; no matter what may happen during the day, thou shalt never neglect to give and to take the good night kiss.
8. Thou shalt avoid selfishness and false pride; for thou shouldst know that both are stumbling blocks on the road to married happiness.
9. Thou shalt for ever remember that marriage is a game that must be played on a 50-50 basis. In other words, give and take, bear and forbear, forgive and forget.
10. Thou shalt always be companiable and thou shalt not forget to smile, for thou shouldst know that it is of vital importance.

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OUR COMPLETE SHORT STORY

THE NUDIST CLUB

By S. MUZUMDAR

The cold was intense and freezing in the northern border of the Punjab. It had just cleared up after a spell of heavy rain and storm only to increase the intensity of the cold,—it was almost unbearable. My wife kept up merry fires in all the fireplaces in the house. Though she fought the weather with fires and plenty of warm clothes chilblians in the feet made her very miserable; she constantly threatened me with another season of separation and loneliness.

It was a glorious Sunday. The bolden beams of the morning sun cast an exhilarating glow all over the earth; the limitless transparent blue of the sky scintillated in the brilliant light. The near foothills looked as if painted with a deep blue-black pigment, and the distant snow-capped peaks glistened with all the colours of the solar spectrum. In my garden thousands of orange blossoms attracted to themselves with their perfume almost the whole creation of butterflies which quietly and everlastingly floated in the air from flower to flower in search of food.

Seated in the garden amidst this fascinating surroundings my eyes were unwittingly fixed upon the peaks of Pir Panjal; I have watched them hungrily a hundred-thousand times without satisfaction. I often feel that I can keep on gazing at them till the end of my days; the silver stage of the mountains on which dance the myraid fairy queens of colour would never lose their fascinating novelty to me. Never in my life can I hold completely within my soul that unearthly beauty which lines the vast horizon. I feel inclined like Goethe's Faust to cry out to the glorious passing moments: Tarry.

My wife is not exactly prosaic or impervious to all this beauty, but the chill and sharp breeze outside kept her within the drawing room where the fire gave her a cosy warmth, and a novel received the day before from Calcutta engaged her mind.

II.

Very seldom do carriages traverse the road facing my bungalow, and those that are seen on it inevitably stop at its end where my house is situated. One cannot hear the throbbing of motor engines from the distant Wazirabad Road, but the hooting of passing cars floats across the vast fields to us. The throbbing of an approaching car made me expect my Sikh friend, but when it entered my compound the big coloured turban of my friend's chauffeur did not come into view The car stopped in the avenue and out came Percy and Noel. I was exceedingly glad to see Percy as he was away from home for the last few months.

Percy is a famous rugger 'international', a terror of a three-quarter in his regimental team. Noel is a famous runner and swimmer The former is a military officer and the latter an American clergyman. Common interest in sports made us three of different continents very intimate friends.

"I take it for granted, Mrs. Roy, that you permit us to have your husband with us for this day" said Noel to my wife as soon as she appeared upon the scene. "We invite ourselves to pot-luck at your table, and then to spend the day in useless gossip".

My wife was horrified with the idea of having guests on a day when she was totally unprepared "What am I to do", she asked me in whispers, "the day's food will be all our own".

I explained her difficulty and Noel chivalrously eased the situation. "Your own dishes are delicious changes for our worn taste, Mrs. Roy, and you have had enough proof how we are fond of them". My wife hurried to the kitchen.

As soon as she left Percy remarked to me, "Are you going to overdo the Eskimos in sartorial fashion, Roy? You are an athlete, aren't you ashamed to wrap yourself in a shawl in spite of that heavy dressing gown of yours? Perhaps you were wearing a veil like the Missus before we arrived".

This worthy son of a Briton had every right to say that although it was 28 degrees F. that day was unconventionally dressed in a flimsy silk shirt and a thin pullover, his bare knees almost exposed thighs like Corinthian pillars. their immenseness bespoke of his great vitality.

"It is hard to stand this cold, belong as we do to the plains", I replied, "but let that alone, I want to know how you passed your days at home".

"Do you think it will be prudent to say anything on a Sunday and with a padre in the audience" Percy smiled teasingly.

"I already know what is causing a congestion in your mischievous brain, soldiers", said Noel.

"Beware, padre, curiosity and anticipation on your part are indecent and irreligious. For those sins we shall be at liberty to attack your religion"

"Why shouldn't I anticipate you? When the preceptor and the disciple have met the talk cannot be of anything else but of your blooming Nudism. You are ruining this good old land with your accursed cult; if I were the ruler of India I would place you, Percy and the like of you on the electric chair".

"This is the thousandth time you have merited a long lecture. You do not and cannot understand, because you are dense as a goat".

"Hear, hear", said Percy with enthusiasm.

"All right, come, let's have a round", said Noel with a mock fighting attitude.

"No" I said, "I would'nt try to convince you, you have gluttonously devoured all nudist literature the respectable maidens of Lord Byron's days who surreptitiously digested every line of Don Juan. When you swam in the Chenab and Jhajhjhar last summer you had not on you even the slenderest of threads, and those of your acquatic outrages were performed before witnesses,—Percy, Baljit and me. By the way, let's send for Baljit. A protestant, presbyterian, and us two queer amalgams known as a modern Hindu and a modern Sikh will make our coterie properly and religiously representative".

A messenger was sent and the Missus was duly informed that there would be another for the pot-luck.

'My objection is not there", said Noel picking up the argument". I severely object to women taking to the thing, and the grouped celebrations of this madness. Some day I shall marry, and I want to marry a decent, well-mannered, and— particularly,—a clothed woman".

Unknown to us Baljit had approached silently. "Your outlook is assinine, padre," said he taking his seat.

'I throw myself at your mercy, Roy. Save me from these scoundrels."

"You came almost as stealthily maiden of a novel; which way did you come?". I asked Baljit.

"Such a fine day was made for walking, so I came across the fields and through your garden".

The discussion now grew hot and intricate, and I was the only silent listener. The barrister in Baljit began his game of hair-splitting and he tore poor Noel to pieces.

Percy's story was put off till after the meal. My wife disappeared into her room and we re-assembled, after the meal, in the warm sun in the garden.

"Now, let's have your story, Percy", said Baljit, "and let us find out what new material you are going to provide Roy with, and to what extent can you shock our incorrigible padre".

Noel was making himself comfortable in my wife's hammock. "Spare me", he said, "I have closed my eyes and sealed my ears; the heavy meal has made me drowsy".

III.

Percy threw away the stub of his cigarette and began.

"It is known to you all that to us soldiers nudism is nothing new. We are used to it as it is the soldier's custom to bathe and swim naked. No one has so far questioned whether the custom is good or bad. It has to be admitted, however, that soldiers remain out of the pale of ordinary society. Just as your society does not influence the barrack rooms, these do not also affect you. When I came to this country I noticed that nudism or semi-nudism was an admitted practice on account of poverty, the climate of the country and some religious customs. You are so very much used to the sight that it does not attract your attention. I, too, could not find out its merits and demerits at that time, and to connect it with our day-to-day existence.

"Your writings, Roy, attracted me to organised nudism. When the Dekhobars were being daily punished by the law of their country for going naked I used to think how far it was reasonable to follow a cult so very tenaciously like martyrs which had no great purpose beyond that of health behind it. To tell you the truth, the so-called association of women with this cult was to me the limit of exaggerations and the grossest of lies; and I was led to think that those women who actually joined this practice publicly were moral degenerates with calloused minds out to find a new sort of thrill. I read up all the relative literature, but my doubts so far as mixed nudism was concerned, remained. You will take me to be very weak-minded if I tell you how I reacted. There is a world of difference between admitting a thing on the strength of arguments, and its realisation through the senses. I accepted the academic aspect of nudism its sensory suggestions had a terrible effect upon my mind. By degrees I became obsessed with the idea of examining practically each detail of this ultra-modern cult.

"The religious nudism that I had occasion to see in India filled me with abhorrance and disgust; it is ugly and extremely repulsive. I had at the time a very poor opinion of the Indian's aesthetic sense, but I could find out what the general attitude was when I saw one of your are exhibitions in Calcutta. The Indian artist is not nude-minded, and possibly, he has no appreciation of pure beauty. There seems to be a challenge in Baljit's eye, but let me gag him and you all with the smothering enunciation of almost an artistic law by the great Maurice Maeterlinck, "In all arts civilised peoples have approached or departed from pure beauty according as they approached or departed from the habit of nakedness". Accordingly, the most aesthetic nations, notably the Greeks and the Japanese, have been those that preserved a certain degree of familiarity with the naked body! If I am to trace the reason why the mind of the Indian artist is not as vigorous and free as that of the European artist I shall only invite a fight thereby, which I propose to have on another day. So I shall proceed with my story.

"When I got leave to go home I made up my mind to devote a part of it to the study of practical nudism in England, France and Germany. Roy told me that admittance into the English nudist clubs was almost an impossible affair under ordinary circumstances, and, as he knew one well he gave me a letter of introduction to a club in the New Forest. My affairs at home were in a tangle and it took me two solid months to straighten them out; I got an opportunity to go about only in last December. I had sent the introduction by post with my application for membership, and in due course I received an invitation to meet the manager of the club.

"I found out this gentleman in a London suburb, and he told me directly that the admission fee was five and the monthly subscription three guineas. Then he put me under the severe fire of some searching questions, which would have been considered unnecessary even if I had committed some hei-

(Continued On Page 39)

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Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

Advance Physical Education In Bombay

(By J. C. MAITRA)

It is a matter of immense gratification to all lovers of physical training that the Congress Ministries in the seven provinces of India have not allowed much time to elapse, after their assumption of office, in tackling the vital question of physical education and training of the younger generation of this country. The Government of Bombay had appointed a Committee last September to make a detailed survey of the problem. The Committee presided over by Swami Kuvalayananda submitted in December last a scheme for compulsory physical training of all school-going children. It is admitted on all hands that the physical condition of our children is about the worst in the world. Poverty and certain social evils like child marriage and purdah are undoubtedly responsible for their degeneration. At the same time it cannot be denied that the absence of physical education and training is also a contributory cause for the poor and unsatisfactory development of their physique.

COMPULSORY TRAINING.

The Government agree with the Committee that the training should be compulsory for all children. Compulsion is hardly a congenial way of teaching children how to mind their body. But at present there is no other alternative if the vastness of Indian children are to be physically educated and trained within a short space of time. The question is so far urgent and imperative that it will brook no more delay. It is however possible to make the training quite attractive and pleasant for the children so that they may take to it as readily as a duckling takes to water. It will therefore greatly depend upon the course of training which will be set down for them.

INTERESTING METHODS

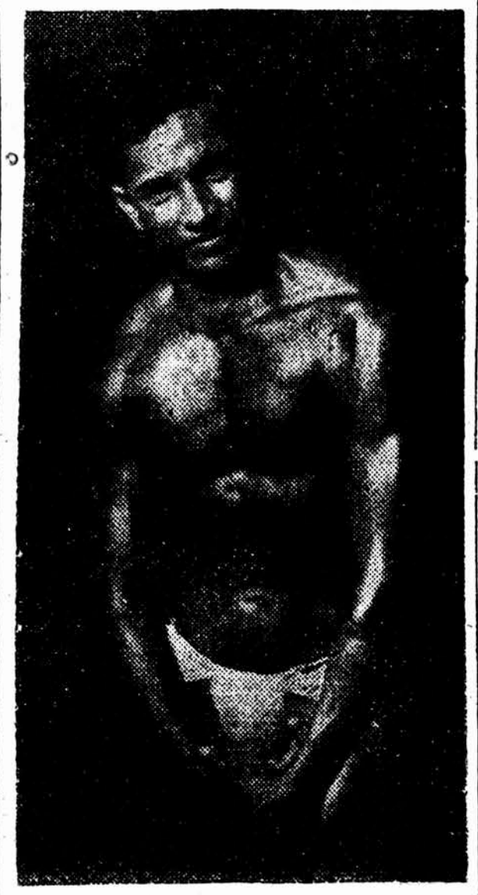
It has been realised by the Government that for imparting this education and training to children it is necessary that the teachers themselves should be properly educated and trained. At present some form of physical training is given in all secondary schools —sports forming a large part in their curriculum. But these are directed by teachers who have very little scientific knowledge of the subjects or games they teach. Consequently the children do not either feel sufficiently interested in the course or it turns out least helpful to them in the building up of their body and character. All the money and efforts spent on them are thus wasted. The Government is therefore determined to have these defects and deficiencies remedied at once.

TEACHERS' TRAINING INSTITUTE.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Committee, the Government has decided to establish a Teachers' Training Institute at Santa Cruz. The Institute will be in charge of a Principal. He will be assisted by two Senior and two Junior Assistants. It is worthy of note that two of the assistants one senior and one junior, will be women. I need hardly emphasise that the success or failure of the scheme will greatly depend upon the Principal and the instructing staff. They should be men and women who have ample experience in this kind of work. The colleges of physical education at Madras, Calcutta and elsewhere are serving their purpose exceedingly well because at the helm of their affairs are men who are not only fully conversant with their business, but also take a loving interest in it. The above posts have been already advertised for. But I fear that the age-limit of 30 years, particularly for the Principal, is rather too narrow and inexplicable. It needlessly debars people with larger experience and wider outlook. Let us hope however that the choice will be of the best.

THE STAFF.

It is apparent that the Institute will be inaugurated very shortly. The staff will immediately set to work in consultation with the Board of Physical Education. They will fix its syllabus and chalk out their methods of teaching and training. The whole thing will have to be organised in as perfect a manner as possible. Of course they will have the example of the existing institutions before them. But they are called upon to plan out something which will be ideologically and practically on a higher plane than the existing ones. It is by no means an easy task. It is only those who are fully imbued with the spirit of this movement and are quite conversant with the latest methods in teaching, will succeed in achieving the ideal.



Master A. M. Gandhi of Girgaon Vyayam Shala, who gave an exhibition in Weight-Lifting & Double-Bar at Congress House on Sunday when the Raja of Aundh presided.

FREE TUITION.

The course at the Institute will extend over a period of nine months, the examination being held in June. The tuition at the Institute will be free and about 10 per cent. of the students under training would receive stipends at the rate of Rs. 25 per mensem.

The total number of admissions would be hundred. In making admissions preference would be given to young graduates who are B. Ts. and also to those who have been serving as teachers.

The Government have further decided to start short-term courses for teachers in batches of 300. Each batch would receive training for a period of three months. The first batch would be trained from November next.

While postponing consideration of the question of starting a College of Physical Education to a future date, the Government has accepted the recommendations of the Committee to start short-term courses for primary teachers (i) in rural areas and (ii) in district towns. And this will be done next year when detailed proposals are ready.

AID TO SCHOOLS.

It is exceedingly satisfactory to note that the Government would make special grants to primary and secondary schools for the purpose of physical education. It is true the amount sanctioned is not a very big one. In comparison with the magnitude of the task it may considered a flea-bite by some. But the fact remains that a beginning has been made where previous Governments had left in neglect. If they could spare more money from their exchequer, I have no doubt that they would have sanctioned much more. It is hoped that they would be able to do so in the near future.

As regards provision for playgrounds Government have decided that a list of Schools without play-grounds should be first drawn up. An amount of Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned for the current year for this purpose and will be given to such schools as need it most. Admittedly this is also a very small grant. The Government suggests that in the beginning plots should be taken only on lease. Otherwise it would be difficult to cope with the demands.

WHOLEHEARTED CO-OPERATION.

The question of offering financial help to gymnasia has also received the earnest attention of the Government. They have sanctioned another Rs. 10,000 for giving grants to deserving institutions of this kind. It is worthy of note that a sum of Rs. 4,000 has been sanctioned for distribution of pamphlets and educative propaganda during the current year and another sum of Rs. 10,000 has been allotted for expenditure by the Board on preparation of text books on dietetics.

On the whole it must be recognised that the Government proposals are fairly comprehensive on the subject of physical education. They have laid particular stress on the formation of Volunteer Corps to render Social Service. It will greatly depend upon the Board of Physical Education and the Teachers Training Institute as much as on the schools and the students themselves to make the proposal a thorough success.

M. L. A. Passes Indecent Remark

Woman Congress Worker's Vehement Protest

Addressing a meeting at Kotagiri in connection with the Nilgiri District Board elections, Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder, a Madras M. L. A. is alleged to have said, according to a correspondent of the "Indian Express", that Congress employed women for election propaganda only to charm the voters and thereby have their candidates returned successfully.

The device that he resorted to for undermining the Congress prestige and carrying election campaign was so mean that it was not worth even condemnation by decent men.

But the reflection that he made on the women should attract attention of all feminists. This remark betrays the estimation of womanhood by a section of people who are by no means small in number. This section look upon women as a means of enjoyment only. That women can have any other purpose to serve for the humanity cannot be imagined by these people. They even forget the maternity on which they themselves were so badly dependent in their earlier lives.

Happily their vicious views can never be expressed without evoking strong protest from women now-a-days. Even the above utterances were strongly condemned within a few hours after the meeting by Savithri Ammal Udamalpet, a Congress woman of Coimbatore District. She in the course of her retort to the Madras M. L. A.'s allegations sounded a warning against such unguarded utterences.

And it is because there are women to-day to make vehement protest against their views that these people cannot be strong barrier to the progress of the movement which is aiming at the liberation of women from the bondage they are kept for epochs after epochs.

Muslims In China Fight Japan

Japanese Efforts To Undermine National Unity Frustrated

It is seldom realized that approximately a tenth of China's population is Mahomedans. These 50,000,000 sons of the Prophet are mainly concentrated in the north-west provinces of Kahsu, Ninghsia and Chinghai (Kokonor). They have preserved intact the rituals, traditions and customs brought to China by their ancestors more than 13 centuries ago

Seldom other than a dormant factor in the political life of the country, these virile people living very much to themselves, have maintained a strong sense of solidarity. Brought up in a war-like tradition and renowned for their daring and fighting ability, these Mahomedans of to-day constitute a powerful bulwark in China's North-West. They are well trained and organized along military lines.

Should the Japanese troops, one day that they are strong one day that they are strong enough to advance from the railway line into the great hinterland to the west they will find themselves confronted by well disciplined and splendidly equipped men who have in their veins some of the fiercest fighting blood the world has ever known.

Such an unpleasant prospect must have caused them to adopt the less hazardous tactic of attempting to instigate a secessionist plot among these north-western Muslims. Exposure of such an intrigue was made in a manifesto recently issued by a group of Chinese Mahomedans on the eve of their departure on a tour to enlist the support of Mahomedan countries in the Near East for China's cause of national preservation.

Unsuccessful Attempt

In the manifesto issued by the group, it was pointed out that since the 1931 incident the Japanese have been trying to undermine the unity of China by every conceivable conspirational device. Inspiring dissension and discord between the different racial and religious elements in the country was one of their favourite tactics. Having succeeded in victimizing some of the Mongols and Manchus, the Japanese, the manifesto declares, began to extend their machinations to the Chinese Mahomedans. Japanese and Korean ronins were sent into the North-West to mingle with Chinese Mahomedans with a view to persuading or intimidating them into organizing an autonomous Mahomedans State under Japanese domination. But unlike the Mongols and Manchus, the Chinese Mahomedans have remained uncompromisingly loyal to the Central Government, wholeheartedly supporting it in its resistance to Japanese aggression.

However, the Japanese have not been discouraged by their failure in China. In the guise of true believers, many of their propagandists have been sent into Mahomedan countries of the Near East where they have attempted to convince the people of those countries that the Chinese Mahomedans have revolted against the National Government in an effort to set up an independent state of their own.

Commission Organised

Because of such false Japanese propaganda, seriously threatening China's unity in the present crisis, these Chinese Muslims organized the enquiry commission and sent the goodwill group to strengthen relations with their fellow-religionists in the Near East. At all costs they are determined to resist the invasion of their homeland by the military spearhead of Nipponese imperialism.

At a recent mass meeting of Mahomedan representatives from all parts of China held in the great mosque at Hankow, formation of the Mahomedans' Enemy-Resisting and National Salvation Publicity Corps was announced. This committee will supplement the work of the commission now abroad, as well as intensify the drive for greater unity and more rapidly military preparedness in their North-West territories.

The chairman of the mass meeting revealed that the Mahomedans had already organized war-aid groups who were collaborating with other Chinese religious bodies throughout the country in stiffening resistance to Japanese invasion and providing aid to the Government, the army and various charitable organizations. The great meeting then turned to prayer and meditation for Chinese war dead and wounded, and asked special dispensation on behalf of China's leader Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the London Anti-Aggression Conference. One of the religious leaders quoted from the Koran words of the Prophet to prove that Islam is a religion of peace and righteousness. But when these ideals are threatened, the text revealed, then the faithfuls are requested to rise up in their defence at all costs.

The speaker cautioned the Mahomedans against confining their attention to religious matters exclusively. If Japan were to succeed in subjugating China, he warned, there would be no freedom of religious worship left in the country. In Manchukuo, he pointed out, all religious ceremonies in mosques were rigidly controlled by the Japanese invadors and often interfered with and sometimes suppressed by them. He told the audience of the ruthless destruction by the Japanese of innumerable mosques and other religious sanctuaries since their aggressive drive began in China.

Enemies to be Fought

Mr. Shao Li-tze, Minister of the National Military Board of Publicity, was the first guest speaker to address the meeting. He emphasized the significance of the coincidental convention of the meeting and the celebration of the Muslim jubilee known as the Festival of Loyalty and Filial Piety. The greatest and most loyal officers of the army were invariably those possessing the strongest sense of filial devotion he declared. In resisting the enemy encroachment, citizens of China are defending not only their religious freedom but their motherland and their racial integrity as well, Minister Shao concluded.

When General Pai Chung-hsi Army Commander of Kwangsi Province and now Chief-of-Staff of the Chinese forces, rose to speak the audience was moved to a tremendous demonstration of patriotic enthusiasm. The popular Mahomedan general and religious leader declared that it was part of their very religion that Mahomedans should be ready to make any sacrifices in defence of righteousness whenever necessary.

Religious and patriotic duty imposed whole-hearted and undivided resistance to Japanese aggression by the Mahomedans of the country for the defence of righteousness and the homeland, the General emphasized. Prayers, slogans and manifestos are well enough, but united armed resistance is the only dependable response to actual invasion. Every one must participate in the campaign without reservation; all able-bodied Mahomedans should enlist in the army, while others should raise funds and do whatever they can for the advancement of China's struggle for freedom and independence.

Some of the Mahomedans in China the Kwangsi leader continued, have been less nation-conscious because they have not been well educated. He suggested that each mosque should be turned into a school and that each preacher should combine his religious duties with those of a teacher. It was more important for Mahomedan children to read Chinese than Arabic.

Reforms Needed

To keep abreast with other sections of the Chinese population, the general stressed the need for many reforms among the Chinese Mahomedans. He cited Turkey as an example. In that country, Mahomedans, as one of the backward peoples of the world, rose to modernity, and through their Premier, Kemal Ataturk, the country was saved from foreign domination. Simultaneously with the campaign for national salvation, there had been effected a revolution for the Islamic religion in Turkey.

Like their brethren-in-the-faith in Turkey, it was now or never; the Mahomedans must rise up in defence of their country and their religion, General Pai declared.

The meeting concluded with the adoption of resolutions calling upon the 50,000,000 Mahomedans in China to rise in solid support of the country's resistance against Japanese aggression in the interest of international peace and righteousness.

Many telegrams were issued in the name of the Mahomedan mass meeting including one to the London Anti-Aggression Conference, another to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and another to the Mahomedans throughout the country.

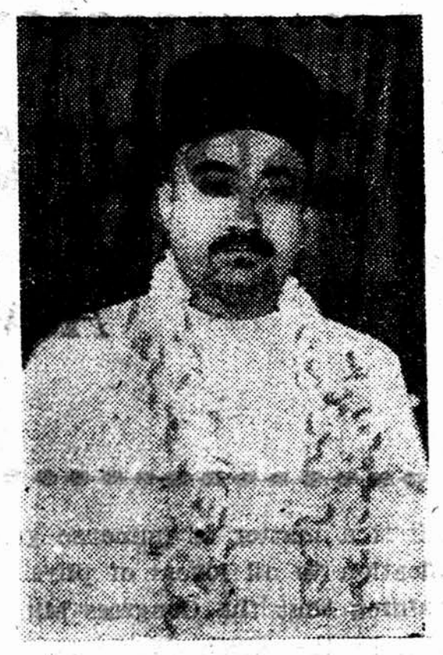
Demonstrating the solidarity of the Mahomedans with the rest of the Chinese nation, 1,500 Muslim youths, especially chosen for their physical prowess and intellectual achievements are undergoing preliminary military training in Hankow under the personal direction of the Chief-of-Staff, General Pai Chung-hsi.

These young men come from the remote provinces of Shensi, Kansu, Chinghai and Ninghsia in China's great North-West. In another few weeks, they will leave for Nanning, capital of Kwangsi, for training at the Nanning Branch of the Central Military Officers' Academy.

In his recent visit to these provinces, General Pai was told of the need for additional well-trained junior officers to staff the provincial troops. It is the intention of the Chief-of-Staff and the Chineset Government to put these selected Muslim youths through an intensive course of training in Nanning, and then send them back to their native provinces where their services should greatly strengthen the rapidly expanding military forces in those highly strategic areas.

To celebrate the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor a ceremonial parade will be held on the Jubbulpore Race-course Parade Ground at 7 a.m. on June 9.

As there is no agricultural college in this Province, the Government of Bihar, it is understood, has decided to send ten Bihar youngmen each year to the Cawnpore Agricultural College.



Janab V. Abdul Gaffoor Sahib who has been unanimously elected as Vice-Chairman of the Vellore Municipal Council, is a Congress man and had been twice sent to jail during the C. D. Movement.

Bench Exercises For Development

A bench which is only used as a seat can give you much aid in developing your body. If you try the following figures with the help of a bench you can realise its utility to this end.

Abdominal Exercises.

These exercises, if carried out properly, are specially effective. Many of the above exercises also have a good effect on the abdominals.

Exercise 1.—Sit on the bench—feet placed forward under a heavy piece of furniture. Hand on hips.

Movement: Trunk backwards bend—slightly or to touch the floor. Few repetitions at the beginning.

This exercise can be progressed by performing the movement with hands stretched above the head. Later with the stretched hands holding a weight.

Exercise 2.—Lie across the bench—chest to face the floor (bench under thighs). Feet under a piece of furniture and hands on hips.

Movement: Trunk bending to touch the floor. Back should be kept straight.

This exercise may be progressed as in the previous one.

Exercise 3.—Lie across the bench, back to the floor, body rigid and hands on hips. Bend body at hips to form a V.

This is a vigorous exercise and should not be performed too many times at the beginning.

For The Legs.

Exercise 1.—Stand upright with one knee bent, foot resting on the bench. (See illustration).

Movement: Stretch the knee to lift the other foot off the ground. Repeat several times with each foot in turn.

The above is a particularly good exercise for the calves.

Exercise 2.—Stand upright, facing the bench, with hands on hips and one foot raised forward, resting on the bench knee straight. Bend and stretch slowly the upright knee. Repeat ten times, then change legs.

The number of repetitions for each exercise can be increased as the pupil progresses. If performed regularly—about 15 to 20 minutes a day should be devoted to them—a noticeable improvement in physique can be obtained in a comparatively short time.

STATE SUBJECTS' SATYAGRAHA

Federal Court Proceedings

Authoritative Version Regarding Preliminary Hearing Of C. P. Case

SIMLA, June 4.

The following authoritative account of the directions issued by the Federal Court at its first open sitting at Delhi is given in order to correct any misconceptions that the report already published may have caused:—

"At the sitting of the Federal Court on May 31 at Delhi, the Advocate-General of India asked for directions as to the parties to whom notices should be given for the hearing of the special reference by the Governor General on the C. P. Sales of Motor Spirits and Lubricants Taxation Act, 1938. He said that the only parties interested were the Government of India and the C. P. Government and notices should go to these two Governments only.

A suggestion was made from the bench that other provinces might be interested in the matter and they should be given an opportunity to be heard.

"The Advocate-General replied that there was no question of 'Res Judicata', as no province would be bound by the Court's report and if a similar question arose in future, it was bound to be debated afresh in Court.

"After some discussion, it was decided that notices should go to the two Governments concerned and the Advocate-General should inform the Advocate-General of the provinces of the order and that the latter might avail themselves of the privilege under order of the Federal Court rules.

The Judges indicated that they would not hear more than two counsels in support of the case for either side to the dispute.

One of the learned Judges asked if the terms of reference were not too wide. The Advocate-General replied that the reference was in the form approved by the Privy Council and he cited two cases in support of his statement. He added that the issue would be narrowed down when the statements of facts and arguments were filed by the parties.

On an enquiry from the court, the Advocate General stated that the reference had been made with the approval of both the Governments concerned, for both were interested in knowing their rights in the matter.

On the question of procedure to be followed at the hearing a discussion arose in the course of which the Advocate General repudiated the suggestion of any presumption in favour of the validity of any legislation, though he took upon himself the task of starting the proceedings.

On 1st July directions will be given for the filing of statements by the parties and all those who desired to be heard."—A. P.

Their Majesties the King and the Queen who saw Derby run on Wednesday will make a second visit to Epsom Downs to-day when they will watch race for Oaks stakes the fourth of five classic horse races.

The Cochin Government propose to levy a Super Tax on incomes other than agricultural from the next financial year. To this effect, it is learnt, a Bill will be introduced in the next session of the Cochin Council.

REPRESSION CANNOT KILL PATRIOTISM

Subhas On His Impressions After Visit To Midnapore

MIDNAPORE: June 3.

"IF THERE IS ANY SPOT IN BENGAL WHICH HAS BEEN CONSISTENTLY AND CONTINUOUSLY IN THE BAD BOOKS OF THE GOVERNMENT EVER SINCE 1921, IT IS MIDNAPORE," observes Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, in the course of a letter to the Secretary, Midnapore District Congress Committee, giving his impressions of the recent visit to the District.

Mr. Bose adds: "It was the first district to employ successfully the method of non-payment of taxes. By doing so Congressmen in Midnapore were able to force the Government to withdraw the village Self-Government Act of 1919. Since then Midnapore has been one of the strongholds of the Congress in Bengal.

During and after the civil disobedience movement of 1930. Midnapore was subjected to untold persecution and harassment, and this was increased a hundredfold because of a few tragic terrorist acts. For some years the district was virtually in the grip of what might be called martial law. The ban on the Congress organisations in Midnapore continued long after it had been lifted from similar organisations in the rest of India.

UGLY FACT.

While Midnapore inspired me with her renascent spirit she also brought me in touch with the ugly fact of the situation—facts that are altogether unknown to the outside world.

I learnt there that in the towns of Midnapore and Contai young folks between the ages of 14 and 30 had still to report their arrival and departure to the police. They were not allowed in the town of Midnapore to pass along certain thoroughfares without a special police permit.

Thirdly students could not join a school more than three miles from their home without the special permission of the Government. I am however, glad to note that the Government have just abolished the first of the three humiliating orders.

MOVEMENT NOT CRUSHED

Concluding Mr. Bose said, "The lesson that Midnapore has for us is that once the soul of a people is roused, no amount of repression or persecution can crush it. Years of repression verging on martial law had lulled the bureaucracy into the belief that the backbone of Midnapore has been broken but last year's election came as an eye-opener.

Now after touring the district I have no doubt in my mind that if and when the next satyagraha comes the district will improve upon its past record and give still better account of itself."—A. P.

Anti-Hindi Agitation

Three Persons Arrested By Madras Police

MADRAS, June 4

Three persons, C. D. Nayagam Shanmuganand and Palladan Ponnuswami who were arrested by the police last night at Thyagarayanagar in connection with propaganda against compulsory introduction of Hindi were produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrae directed them to be retody.

The first two accused gave an undertaking that pending investigation and disposal of the case they would refrain from carrying on their propaganda and the Magistrate directed them to be released on bail on their own bonds for a sum of Rs 2,000/- each with two sureties of Rs. 250/-

The third accused said that he would refrain from addressing meetings but that he would sit in front of the Premier's house and fast. The Magistrate remanded him to custody till June 17.

The court hall was crowded,—A. P.

SITUATION IN VALA

People Decide To Defy Bans Curtailing Civil Liberty

AHMEDABAD, June 4.

It has been decided to offer Satyagraha against several banning orders curtailing civil liberties in Vala State, according to a message received from Kathiawar

It is stated that the people of Vala have decided to take this step, as all petitions to the authorities for redress of their grievances have failed.

The Satyagraha will be conducted by the Kathiawar Political Conference whose President is Darbar Gopaldas Desai.—United Press.

TEXTILE STRIKE IN BARODA

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, June 3.

The strike situation of the Cotton Mill at Sidhpur in Mehsana District is worsening day by day, and all efforts for compromise have proved futile. The police is patrolling the Mill area as well as the localities of mill-hands, apprehending breach of peace. Recently there have been many strikes in Cotton Mills at many places in state that a satisfactory settlement of the wages question is imperative for peace in industry.

Just a Sip—

AND YOU'LL DRINK IT ALWAYS!

Yes, just one sip of its rich, mature, smooth flavour and the most conscientious palate is immediately satisfied Just one sip, and you'll roll these delicious drops round your tongue and declare you've never tasted anything to compare with Beehive Brandy. Just one sip and all your previous convictions will go by the board. From the moment you first taste Beehive Brandy, you'll never drink any other

As an aid to hospitality, as a stimulant and a tonic, Beehive Brandy is without a peer.

Beehive Brandy

AGENTS:—HERBERTSONS, LTD., BOMBAY.

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1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

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ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——). "The Bombay Chronicle," must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office

98. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted—A bachelor of not over Thirty years of age, in earning capacity, belonging to South Indian Brahmin community, Vadama, other than Kaundinya Gotram, to marry a very fair accomplished and educated daughter of an officer, in Bombay. Please write with full particulars and requirements, enclosing photograph if possible, Box 10353 "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted candidates for Telegraph, Station Master, Radio and Electric class. Allowance Rs. 28. Uniform, passage and quarter free Service essential. Rules and Entrance form on annas eight.—Director, Royal Telegraph and Ry. Duties College, Bombay 14. (10330)

Wanted.—Applications are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of the Municipal Sub-Overseer in the grade of Rs. 40-1-70 per month. Candidates with Kanarese as their vernacular are preferred. The candidates must have passed the Sub-Overseers' Test of the Poona Science College or any other equivalent examination. The selected candidate will be on probation for one year. Applications stating age, caste, qualifications, previous experience of service, if any, and accompanied by credentials should reach the undersigned on or before 30-6-1938. S. K. Banagar, President, Ranebennur Municipality, Ranebennur, 30-5-1938. (8694)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the sale of the following Mills and Factories of the Punjab Cotton Press Company Limited (In Liquidation). The last date for submission of tenders is stated against each property separately. The tenders should be accompanied with earnest money (Rs. 1,000/- in case of cotton Factory and Rs. 2,000/- for Flour Mills), without which no tender would be considered. For further enquiries apply to the Official Liquidator, 11-A Abbot Road, Lahore.

PROPERTIES.

1. Umar Draz Flour Mills, Jullundur City. 1-7-1938.
2. Peoples Flour Mills, Ferozepore City. 1-7-1938.
3. Cotton & Ginning Factory Toba Teksingh. 15-6-1938.
4. Cotton & Ginning Factory Sirhind. 15-6-1938. (8607)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—Cashier, Clerks, Second Guards, for Railway—immediate appointments apply with two annas stamps T. Warry Subzimandi Delhi. (10339)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

M.D.H.Sc. by Post. Practitioners also get Enclose two anna stamps:—Indian Homoeopathic Institute, Post. Datha (Kathiawar). (10319)

Advocate Examination Part I— Rapid Revision Class Poona—Four hours study daily—Case, laws & Weekly Examinations—Expert guidance—Admissions 6th to 8th June 9 A.M. Theosophical Lodge 95A Main Street Poona—Fees Rs. 10 p.m. Also Shorthand within a month—Same fees. (10367)

Civil Engineering School, Lucknow. Recognised by Government trains Matriculates for the Overseer Certificate Examination conducted by the U. P. Government. Students of this School topped the list in the Final examinations of 1936 and 1937. The results and inspection reports speak highly of the training. Applications for admission into the session July 1938 are being entertained now. Apply for Free Prospectus to the Principal. (8630)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS.

Be Taller: Inches put you Miles Ahead! Increased my own height to 6ft. 3-3/4 ins. Details 8as. stamp:—Malcolm Ross, Height-Specialist, Scarborough, England. (10360)

341. PARTNERSHIP WANTED

Hindusthan Film Co. with own Studio (Calcutta), will be opened shortly, Partners required, each partner with Rs. 5,000. Production will be Hindi, Bengalee. Apply for particulars. Box No. 10327, Bombay Chronicle."

661. SILK—COTTON—WOOL

"Silk Shirting" Cream or Snow White, very soft, decent, durable, No cotton thread mixed. Stands washing, 9 yds. x 54" for 6 shirts at Rs. 5-8. Post free. Money back if unapproved. Agents Wanted. Pay 150. Apply: Golden Eagle Mills, Ludhiana, 22. (10228)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Tarpaulins and Canvas old/new various kinds sizes, colours, for all occasions, ready for sale/hire, moderate charges. Apply Mangaldas Morarji, Ghorupdeo Arched Bungalow Road, Bombay 10. (10333)

Impartial Investigators Make Survey Of British Press

1577 Newspapers, 3119 Periodicals; One Copy For Every Two Persons Is Average Circulation

An exhaustive survey of the British press was recently made by a group of non-party social and economic investigators, known as "P. E. P". (Political and Economy Planning.) The main object of the enquiry was "to present a clear and balanced account of the present state of development of the Press, and its problems and achievements as an industry and as a social organ".—Writes J. M. in Roy's Weekly."

The result of the investigation has been published in a comprehensive report of 150,000 words, containing a mass of information, some of which will be new and surprising to both pressmen and ordinary members of the reading public.

It is surprising to find, for example, that in 1935 the press stood twelfth among the industries of the United Kingdom, exceeding both shipbuilding and iron and steel. It employs directly 80,000 persons, many of whom possess a high degree of skill. In 1935 it had the high net output of £ 478 per employee; a very high proportion (26 per cent) of administrative staff; and a large proportion of adult male workers.

ONE COPY FOR TWO PERSONS.

The British public are great readers of newspapers and periodicals, and last year 1,577 newspapers and 3,119 periodicals were being published in Great Britain. In 1936 the estimated average circulation of all daily newspapers in the country was 19,050,000; that is nearly one copy for every two persons—not families, but persons! The number of copies of the 12 national Sunday newspapers sold weekly was 14,400,000.

In discussing the economics of newspaper production the report deals with an extremely important development in modern journalism the large amount of capital needed to keep a newspaper alive until it has established itself and begun to make profits. It is estimated that the Labour daily newspaper, the "Daily Herald," cost £ 2,000,000 to establish after it was taken over by a well known firm of newspaper producers and reorganised in 1930. But this is not so surprising when it is realised that to produce and distribute a penny London newspaper costs three half pence; and each newspaper brings in to the publisher only two-thirds of a penny. This wide discrepancy between cost and sale price must be made up by advertisement revenue. Another interesting item mentioned in the report is that about 1,500,000 words are received every day in a newspaper office, and of these only 70,000 can be printed in a popular daily paper.

NOT MUCH OF LIBERTY.

More important than these questions of production perhaps are those concerned with the social aspect of the press. In these days of dictatorship and stage-control, the question of a free press, such as that of Great Britain, is one of vital importance. Genuine liberty to print all the news, states the report, is now found in relatively few countries.

The press of each country must, of course, suit its own political system and its own needs. As far as Great Britain is concerned, there is no doubt that a free press is a vital necessity. "There is not, and is not likely to be, any state-owned or state controlled newspaper in the ordinary sense" in Great Britain. The objections are that state ownership or control would give too much power to the Government of the day, or to the bureaucracy, or both, and tend to stifle public opinion. The latter objection alone is sufficient to condemn the idea, for the British public prizes too highly its liberty of speech and expression to consent to have its newspapers muzzled by state interference.

On the other hand, ownership or control of groups of British newspapers tends to be concentrated in a few hands; but competition between these groups checks abuse of the power which ownership of a number of newspapers gives to the great press magnates. No human organisation or system is perfect, and the press interests in Great Britain would not claim anything like perfection for their products, but technically the standard of the British press is very high indeed, and as free organs of public opinion they are probably unexcelled anywhere in the world.

GANDHIJI TO VISIT FRONTIER IN OCT.

Takes Rest To Get Ready For Tour

Gandhiji's health shows considerable improvement in spite of the grilling heat of these parts," writes Mr. Mahadev Desai in Today's "Harijan."

He continues:—"The reason is not far to seek. He is in his own natural surroundings and is able to give himself the rest he could not do elsewhere. He is determined to give himself this rest for at least four months to get ready for his tour. of the North West Frontier in October.

God willing, he will not move out during the interval and expects the public to co-operate with him by not bothering him with correspondence and requests for interviews, except when they are urgent or indispensable.—A. P.

Presidency Homoeopathic Conference, Poona

The First Session's programme is as under:

It will be held at Gokhale Hall, Sadashiv Peth, on Sunday (5th instant) from 7-30 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m., under the presidentship of Dr. D. N. Gupta.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar will open the session.

Ministers and Members of the Bombay Legislative Assembly and Council have been invited, also doctors and vaidyas and distinguished guests in the city.

The Conference will chiefly discuss (1) Medical Registration Act and Homoeopathy, (2) Recognition to Homoeopathy and (3) Scheme about the scientific education in Homoeopathy.

President-elect will arrive on Saturday (4th inst.) at Poona station by the Bombay passenger at about 4 p.m.

No Vehicular Traffic To Be Allowed From June 6 Across Juhu Bund

The Collector, Bombay Suburban District, notifies that the Juhu Municipal Authorities have decided to carry out repairs to the footpath constructed along the bund at the North of Juhu Aerodrome.

For the Municipality to be able to carry out this work and on account of the Monsoon also the use of the bund by vehicular traffic will have to stop. The public are therefore informed that on and from Monday the 6th June 1938. no vehicular traffic will be allowed across the bund.

Is It End Of Unity Talks?

Muslim League Council's Reply To Congress President

Unanimous Decision To Support Jinnah's Stand

Counter-proposals For Further Talks

INDIAN PRINCE INTERESTED IN PARLEYS?

The conditions in the Congress memoranda are not wholly acceptable to the Muslim League; and the League is not prepared to negotiate with the Congress for communal settlement on the basis of those conditions.

This is stated to be the decision that the Executive Council of the All-India Muslim League arrived at, after five hours' deliberations on Saturday.

Plea For Settlement

ALTHOUGH THIS DECISION WAS UNANIMOUSLY ARRIVED AT IT IS GATHERED THAT A CERTAIN SECTION IN THE LEAGUE COUNCIL URGED THE NECESSITY OF ARRIVING AT AN UNDERSTANDING WITH THE CONGRESS, IN THE LARGER INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY, AS WELL AS THE MUSLIM COMMUNITY.

This decision is being communicated by Mr. M. A. Jinnah to Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, the President of the Indian National Congress. It is gathered that the communication will contain counter proposals on the basis of which the League would be prepared to carry on further negotiations.

Indian Prince's Interest

IT MIGHT BE INTERESTING TO NOTE THAT AN INDIAN PRINCE HAS BEEN KEENLY FOLLOWING THE TREND OF NEGOTIATIONS AND AT A CERTAIN STAGE, IS STATED TO HAVE URGED ON THE MUSLIM LEADERS TO ENTER INTO A PACT WITH THE CONGRESS.

All members of the Muslim League Council, excepting Sir Saadulla Khan attended the urgent meeting of the Council, held on Saturday at Mr. M. A. Jinnah's residence at Little Gibbs Road, Malabar Hill.

The meeting was announced to be held at 11 a.m., but due to the delay in the arrival of the Prime Minister of Bengal, the meeting commenced its deliberations at 12-30 p.m.

The leaders of the League who arrived in the city on Friday held informal consultations about the Congress memoranda and Mr. Jinnah's demands. During these discussions, it was found that there was keen anxiety on all sides that everything possible should be done to arrive at an understanding between the two great communities of India

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan and Moulvi Fazlul Huq, Prime Ministers of the Punjab and Bengal arrived on Saturday morning and joined the meeting of the Council.

It is gathered that the first few minutes were spent in across-the-table talk, without the communal question being formally discussed. After a while the talk veered round the question, to discuss which the meeting of the Council had been summoned.

JINNAH ON PARLEYS WITH SUBHAS

Mr. Jinnah acquainted the members of the Council with all that had transpired between him and Gandhiji on one side, and him and the Congress President on the other. In reply to several questions, Mr. Jinnah informed the members about the nature of the conversations, and the spirit in which they had been carried on.

After that, member after member of the Council expressed his view on the League demands as put forth by Mr. Jinnah and the conditions contained in the Congress memoranda. The members also narrated the experiences in their respective provinces on the communal question.

The majority of the members present are stated to have given their complete approval to Mr. Jinnah's stand on behalf of the Muslims "vis a vis" the Congress memoranda. There was a minor section, which felt that the League should not throw away the opportunity and that further avenues should be explored to bring about an amicable understanding.

QUESTION OF LEAGUE'S PRESTIGE

After about a couple of hours' animated discussion, it was unanimously agreed that they should take a stand consistent with the prestige of the Muslim League as the only representative organisation of the Muslims in India.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League was authorised by the Council to send a reply to Babu Subhas Chandra Bose on the above lines. The letter, it is understood, was to have been written by Mr. Jinnah and dis-

(Continued on Page 19)

CHINESE EMBASSY AT TOKIO TO BE CLOSED?

Japan's New High Commissioner In Peiping

TOKIO, June 4.

It is understood, that Yang, Chinese Charge D'Affaires, and his staff are closing the Embassy, and returning to China, on June 11.

Yang has been in charge of the Embassy since the recall of the Ambassador in January.

In the meantime, Mr. Sunchi, former Secretary to the Embassy, has been appointed High Commissioner in Tokio by the Japanese-sponsored provisional Government of China at Peiping.—Reuter.

APPALLING CHINESE CASUALTIES?

CANTON, June 4.

The Chinese casualties in the two Japanese air raids, to-day, exceed those of Saturday last, when 750 were killed and 1,350 wounded, according to Chinese sources.—Reuter.

CANTON BOMBED AGAIN

CANTON, June 4.

The city was again bombed this morning for half an hour. The raid was carried out by 40 planes 30 bombs were dropped which caused serious damage near Government offices and also the naval yard Central Park and Taishato.

Despite protests the raiders continue to pass over the foreign settlement of Shameen.—Reuter.

4 KILLED & 4 INJURED

Sequel To Police Firing On Rioters

KINGSTON, June 4.

Two were killed and three injured when the police fired on looting rioters in Islington. Thirteen arrests were made.—Reuter.

KINGSTON (Jamaica), June 4.

It is now stated, that four were killed and four injured, when the Police fired on a mob who were looting Chinese Station at Islington. The casualties occurred after a pitched battle with the Police.

Reinforcements of the Military Police were rushed to the other country districts where further rioting is reported.

Fast motor travel is dangerous, owing to boulder barricades erected by the disaffected labourers.—Reuter.

One was wounded in the region of Mandeville, when the military fired on the mob. Looting of foodshops continues on a smaller scale in isolated areas, and motorists are held up and forced to hand over money.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

TROUBLE IN ANDALUSIA

LONDON, June 4.

A sensational report of trouble in Andalusia is contained in a telegram from the Gibraltar correspondent of a Spanish Press Agency, received in London, speaks of rumours of an abortive revolt, due to opposition to the presence of German and Italian Military.

The report alleges that a number of General Dellano's Spanish Officers, "Fearing that the Italians are getting into the saddle with a view to maintaining their position after the war," recently held a number of secret meetings at which it was argued, that even a Red Spain was better than an Italian Spain. It says that many officers have been arrested on orders from Burgos, but it is not yet known whether steps were taken against General Dellano.

The report adds: "All Frontier Guards at Gibraltar have been reinforced, and nobody is able to leave Spain without special credentials."—Reuter.

TATA LABOUR DISPUTE

Settlement Finally Agreed Upon

PATNA, June 4.

The settlement of the Labour Dispute between Tata Sons Limited and the Labour Union, reached between Mr. A. R. Dalal on behalf of the management and Professor Abdul Bari representing the Union, through the intervention of Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, was finally agreed upon, after Mr. Dalal, Managing Director and Mr. J. J. Chandhy, General Manager, Tata Iron and Steel Company, met Sri Krishna Sinha, the Premier, at three this afternoon.

The interview took place in the presence of Prof. Bari, Labour Union Leader, Mr. V. K. B. Pillai, Director of Industries and Mr. Jagat Narainlal, Mr. Krishna Ballabha Sahay and Sarangadear Sinha Parliamentary Secretaries.

It lasted nearly two hours, during which the terms were fully discussed.—A. P.

TATA WORKSHOP STRIKE AVERTED

Subhas Bose's Intervention Saves Situation

PATNA, June 4

The threatened general strike in Tata Steel Company's Workshop in Jamshedpur where strained relations have been existing for some time, between the management and labourers numbering 25,000, principally on the question of increase of wages, was averted on the intervention of the Congress President Mr. Subhas Bose.

The terms of settlement were ratified today at a Conference between the Managing Director and the General Manager of the Company and a representative of the Labour Union in the presence of the Bihar Premier.—A. P.

BRITAIN WINS WALKER CUP

LONDON, June 4.

Britain Won Walker Cup.—Reuter.

Muslim Leaders On Unity Talks Page 19

"Baseless Criticism"

"Neither Hinduism Nor India Suggested"

Gladstone Solomon Clarifies Issue Over His R. A. Picture "Offering"

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 4.

With reference to the reported controversy in India, over his Royal Academy Picture entitled "The Offering", Principal Gladstone Solomon, the former Director of the Bombay School of Art, expresses his surprise that the "Picture" has caused a protest by the Hindus.

He said: "I can only suppose that this must be the silly season in Bombay as it seems incredible.

"Anybody conversant with the Hindu Mythology and Iconography could possibly see that there is no allusion to the Hindu Religion in my picture. The girl painted in the picture is obviously and definitely Western, and she is shown to kneel in front of the Chinese Shrine, similar to thousands which are sold to the tourists. The little Chinese image is of a goddess symbolic of happiness. It is the same symbol as is used in the play "White Oaks," which has had such a long and successful run at the "West End" recently.

NO PROVOCATION.

"I cannot see anything in the picture, which suggests Hinduism or India at all, to provoke a controversy or a protest. The whole picture is purely an imaginary work, and the figure of the girl is merely shown as waving the jostic stick in front of the Shrine, as a mark of admiration, which has no religious significance whatsoever. This is proved by the frankly European setting and the figure.

INDIANS NOT IMPLICATED.

Indians are not in any way implicated, and the controversy has no bearing on India.

It is very strange, that the matter should have been raised by Indians, but I suppose it is because they have not seen the picture, and have not the idea of its colouring, and they seem to be misinformed on the whole situation."

GERMAN DEMAND FOR INQUIRY INTO INCIDENTS

Punish Those Guilty Of Violating Frontier And Take Measures To Stop Repetition, Suggests Note To Czech Govt.

PRAGUE: June 4.

The German Note presented to Czechoslovakia is couched in a firm tone, but is not violent and deals with 11 cases mostly alleged violation of the frontier by Czech 'planes and four cases of aggression on German citizens. It asks for a searching enquiry and punishment of the guilty along with measures to prevent repetition.

It is gathered that it also suggests with a view to eliminating the risk of further incidents, that soldiers and gendarmes should not carry ball-cartridges and should not enter public houses and reserve troops should be gradually disbanded.

As far as can be gathered from official quarters none of these proposals are likely to prove impossible or even difficult to accept.

It is officially stated that the Government have decided to extend and accelerate the disbandment of troops. It is learned that some 5,000 men have already been sent home.—Reuter.

THE TYPE OF MEN WHO GUARD CZECHOSLOVAKIAN DEMOCRACY.

This is one of the 500,000 peace-time Soldiers of the Republic of Czechoslovakia guarding the independence and integrity of the country against foreign aggression. This photo was taken on the Czech-German border during the recent political disturbances in the country. The soldier is seen in his full military kit, including the Skoda "BREN" machine gun which is considered to be the world's best gun, being in superior to Lewis and Vickers guns. It was for the non-delivery of this gun that Fascist Portugal broke off diplomatic relations with Democratic Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia has a peace-time strength of an army of 500,000 and in case of war another 1,500,000 will be easily added to this.

"BARBAROUS WARFARE"

U. S. Condemns Bombing Of Non-combatants

WASHINGTON, June 3.

Mr. Summer Welles, Assistant, Secretary of State, after a talk with President Roosevelt, issued a long statement to the press condemning, "the ruthless bombing of women and other non-combatants in Spain and China." He declared that the United States people regard such warfare as barbarous.

Asked whether his statement had any connection with the recent British representations to General Franco, Mr. Summer Welles said the United States "is of course acting entirely independently."

He added that his statement was not being communicated to General Franco's or the Japanese Governments.—Reuter.

"SPEND AND LEND" BILL PASSED

Roosevelt Gets 3,723 Million Dollars To End Business Recession

WASHINGTON, June 4.

President Roosevelt's "Spend and Lend" Bill to end business recession was passed by the Senate by sixty votes to ten. The Bill as now amended authorises the expenditure of 3,723 million dollars.

The House of Representatives must approve the amendments before the Bill goes to the White House for signature. The Bill leaves the President a free hand to spend the money as he thinks best.—Reuter.

NEW DIRECTOR OF I. L. O. ELECTED

GENEVA, June 4

Mr John Winant, a personal friend of President Roosevelt, has been unanimously elected Director of the International Labour Office, succeeding Mr. Harold Butler who has resigned to take up an important post in the new college of economics of Oxford.—Reuter.

Empire Exhibition Soccer

LONDON, June 4.

At Glasgow in the Empire Exhibition soccer tournament semi-final Celtic beat Hearts by 1 goal to nil yesterday.—Reuter.

ENGLISH TEST TEAM PROBABLES

LONDON, June 3.

The English Test team for June 10 will be selected from Hammond, Farnes, Clay, Barnett, Verity, Hutton, Ames, Wright, Deniscompton, Edrich Hardstaff, Paynter and George Pope.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIANS DRAW WITH ESSEX

All Out for 145: Home Team's 50 For 5

LONDON, June 4.

In their match against Essex which began, to-day, Australians made 100 for five wickets at lunch.

Scores:—

AUSTRALIANS (First Innings.)

Fingleton, b Farnes	7
Brown, b Smith	55
McCabe, c Wilcox, b Stephenson	4
Badcock, b Nichols	7
Hassett, b Farnes	26
Chipperfield, b Farnes	3
White, c Pearce, b Stephenson.	5
White, b Farnes	11
Walker, c and b Smith	5
Ward, batting	5
Fleetwood Smith, c and b Smith	8
Extras	5
Total	145

BOWLING: Fares 4/43, Nichols 1/34, Stephenson 2/20, Eastman 0/18, Smith 3/25.

ESSEX (First Innings.)

Wilcox, not out	12
Eastman, l.-b.-w., Ward	21
Nichols, b Ward	5
O'Connor, c Chipperfield, b Fleetwood Smith	6
Pearce, b Fleetwood Smith	0
Ashton, c and b Ward	8
Dennis, not out	1
Total (for five wicket at tea)	53

—Reuter.

Conservative Wins In Derbyshire By-Election

LONDON June 3.

The Conservative candidate Mr Henry Hunloke secured a majority of 5480 votes over his rival Mr. C. C. White, the Labour candidate, in the West Derbyshire by-election owing to the death of the Duke of Devonshire and the succession of the Marquess of Hartington. The election resulted as follows:—

Hunloke (Conservative) 16740;
White (Labour) 11260;
Milner Gray (Liberal) 6515.

INTERNATIONAL STEEL CARTEL

Obstacle To Reconstitution Removed

BRUSSELS, June 4.

An agreement has been reached in Brussels between steel-makers regarding the distribution of domestic steel quota, thus removing the final obstacle to the reconstitution of an international steel cartel as from July 1.—Reuter.

BRITISH TANKER AIR-BOMBED

Engineer Drowned?

MADRID, June 4.

The British Tanker "Maryad" was bombed from the air, off Alicante, and is on fire.

The Engineer, Mr. Williams is reported to have been drowned.—Reuter,

U. S. 'PLANES FOR FRANCE AND BRITAIN

Air Craft Corporation To Establish Plant At Montreal

NEW YORK, June 4.

With a view to supplying the orders furnished by Britain and France the Bellanca Aircraft Corporation is planning the establishment of a plant at Montreal for the production of warplanes the design for which has already been submitted to the British and French Governments.

One type contemplated is a twine-engined bomber with a speed of 300 miles an hour.—Reuter.

JEWISH YOUTHS TO HANG

Echo Of Firing Outrage In Palestine

HAIFA, June 3.

Two Jewish youths were sentenced to death by the military court

They were arrested last April in connection with the firing of shots at an Arab bus in North Palestine. They were found carrying revolvers, ammunition and bombs.

Another Jewish youth was also tried and found mentally deficient and was ordered to be detained at His Majesty's pleasure.—Reuter.

Police Officer Found Shot Dead

JERUSALEM, June 4.

A British police inspector, James Gordon, was found shot dead at his residence near Telaviv. A revolver was found near the body.—Reuter.

Let Majority Inspire Confidence In Minorities

"Unity Between Two Equal Parties Only"

—Jinnah

"No Use Wresting Freedom From Foreigners—To Be Yoked To Another Community"

—Sir S. H. Khan

That there was a lurking fear in the minds of the Bengal Ministry that it might meet a similar fate at the hands of the Congress as the Ministries of Sind and N. W. F. Province did, was the opinion expressed by Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, at a public meeting held at Kesar Baug, on Saturday night. The hall and the galleries were packed to overflowing and a large number of people stood on the roads and in the compound. Sir Ali Mohammed Khan Dehlavi presided over the meeting.

Mr. Huq observed that the Muslims in Bengal were led away by others, but there were indications that they were keeping their heads up. They were organising and preparing themselves in spite of the Congress.

A FRIENDLESS LOT!

'It was a mistake to think that the Muslims in India enjoyed the friendship of others. It should never be thought that the British were their friends; they had never been ther friends. As long as they were not strong and organised they could not expect the friendship of the British.

Mr. Huq also emphasised that he knew that he was only a drop in the limitless ocean of Islamic fraternity. The first thing that the Muslims should do was to protect and defend Islam. It should be remembered by his people that the Muslims in India formed only a section out of population of 40 crores of Muslims spread all over the world. It could, therefore, be safely thought that those who were not in India and who belonged to the same faith could be trusted to be at their (Indian Muslims) back in their fight against any dangers or difficulties.

UNITY WITH SELF-RESPECT

The Hon Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan Premier of the Punjab remarked that it would be in the interests of the country to bring about unity with self-respect between the two major communitids in India. It should not be their intention to wrest freedom from a foreign nation in order to be yoked and driven as slaves by another community.

Replying to criticism raised in certain quarters that India was the seat of the Hindus and that the Muslims as an independent people had no place there, he replied that if the Muslims came to this country 800 years ago, the Hindus preceded them only 2,000 years back. It was no use talking in such terms, because if proper place was to be apportioned to a certain class of people India belonged to Bhils.

It should be remembered that both the Communities should remain in India as sister communities and remain in peace and unity and goodwill.

INSPIRE CONFIDENCE IN MINORITIES

This could be done by the majority party which should inspire confidence in minorities. Otherwise, if the minorities took the initiative for any question of "rapprochement," it could be construed as weakness on their part.

The speaker, however, hoped that the talks would result in an honourable settlement.

With regard to his having joined the Muslim League Party, Sir Sikander explained that he joined it in order to strengthen its hands without the organisation and solidarity of all the Muslims of India, there could be no freedom for them.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah observed that after full deliberation about the unity talks, they had sent their reply to the Congress President on that day. He, however, warned the people not to place reliance on Press reports based on speculation. As long as he did not choose to give a statement, the question should not be settled one way or the other by the public.

UNITY BETWEEN PARTIES

Referring to the question of unity between the two parties in India, he remarked that unity could only be arrived at between two equal parties. The kind of unity between a stronger and a weaker party could only be tantamount to surrender by the weaker to the stronger.

He warned the public that if they did not organise themselves, they would meet the same fate as the Ministries in Sind and N.W. F. Province had fared.

After seeing the strength of the meeting, he could gather that the Muslims had at last been roused from their slumber and he fervently hoped that they would not relapse into it.

LACK OF FUNDS

Mr. Aurangzebkhan, Opposition Leader in N.W.F. Province, speaking at length traced the defeat of the Muslim League in forming a Ministry, to lack of funds and local and personal prejudices among leaders of that Province. He alleged that thousands of rupees were spent by the Congress during the last elections and for some years to keep up their power in that Province.

Mr. Malik Barqat Ali and Mr. Abdul Rehman Siddhique (Bengal) also spoke. If India was free, the latter said, she could help the world's deteriorating Muslim nations which were hedged in by British Imperialism.

Sir Ali Mohommed Khan Dehlavi introduced the galaxy of distinguished visitors, including the Home Minister of Bengal, to the audience.

EMPIRE AMATEUR BILLIARDS

Begg Beats Albertson

MELBOURNE, June 4.

In the Empire Amateur Billiards Championship Begg beat A. Albertson (New Zealand) 1523/845.

BREAKS: Begg 108, 94, 82, 63, 56, 49, 111.

Albertson: 35, 43, 41.

At the interval Begg led 802/412.

Other results: S. L. Moses (New Zealand) beat A. M. Bruke (South Africa) 1141/1078; Kingsley Kennerley (England) beat Cleary (Australia) 1,685, 1,211; Robert Marshal (Australia), the holder, beat Burke 1,621/874.—Reuter's Special.

All Quiet In Sikar

Terms Of Reference To Enquiry Commission Published

SIKAR, June 4.

Complete quiet prevails in Sikar, after the isolated incident on the night of 2nd June, when the first clash occurred between the Police and the public.

The "Hartal" inside the town, which had been called off, following an agreement between the Jaipur Durbar and the Rao Raja, has been resumed since then.

There were signs of marked improvement in the situation, as compared with that of a month ago, when the agitation was at its peak.

There are assemblages of people here and there, but they are much smaller than they used to be before.

Some of the streets were thronged with the people, but there appeared to be no appreciable excitement.

EFFECTIVE MEASURES

Though the authorities have not yet organised complete blockade, effective measures have been taken to check an influx of outsiders, particularly armed people into the town.

Vigorous street patrolling outside the Town is going on, and pickets have been placed on roads converging on to the Town.

According to an official version, there are, at present, only a few hundred outsiders, inside the Town.

The Authorities deny that they have cut off the Town's supplies from the neighbouring places.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

A Jaipur Durbar Gazette Extraordinary notifies the terms of reference of the Commission of Enquiry, which include investigation into the causes which led to the present situation in Sikar and suggestion of appropriate remedial measures therefor.

PEOPLE'S STIPULATIONS

It was semi-officially gathered, that the Commission has started work at Mount Abu, and it is believed, that they are at present dealing with the Rao Raja's representations.

The Commission is expected to visit Sikar, after a week, to record the public evidence. But the Public Committee is persistent in its demand that the Rao Raja should be allowed to return to Sikar, immediately, in order to prepare his case and make this condition precedent to its co-operation with the Commission. It also sticks to its old demands, namely, restoration of the Rao Raja's powers and recall certain officials.—A.P.

IS IT END OF UNITY TALKS?

Continued from Page 17)

patched to Calcutta on Saturday night.

The Council which adjourned at 6-30 p.m. meets at 11 a.m. on Sunday.

OFFICIAL COMMNIQUE

Reply To Subhas Babu

The following communique was issued at the conclusion of the day's meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League:—

"A meeting of the Executive Council of the All-India Muslim League was held at Mr. Jinnah's residence to-day in the morning. The following members of the Council were present:—Sir Haji Abdulla Haroon, Moulana Shaukatali, Moulana Syed Abdul Rauf Shah, Shiek Abdul Majid, Malik Barkatali, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Aurangzeb Khan, Mr. Syed Abdul Aziz, Mr. Abdul Matin Chowdhary, the Rajah of Mahmudabad, Choudhary Khaliquzaman, Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Mr. Abdul Sattar Sait, Sir Nizamuddin, Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Khan Bahadur Saadulla Khan, Abdul Rehman Siddiqui and Nawab Mahomed Ismail. Sir Saadulla Khan did not attend the meeting owing to illness.

The Executive Council of the League has unanimously decided upon the reply to be sent to the President of the Congress, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, in respect of the note and letter of the 15th of May, with a covering letter by the President of the Muslim League."

"INDIAN HOME"

The June issue of this well known journal of Indian home economy and woman's movement fully maintains the high standard of interest of its predecessors. The outstanding contribution in this issue is undoubtedly the one by Mr. T. K. Menon dealing with the part which the women of Czechoslovakia are playing in the social and political advancement of their country. Mr. Menon describes the patriotic activities of several notable women of that country, among whom Madame Benes, wife of President Eduard Benes, must be counted as the foremost on account of her unceasing labours for the welfare of her sisters. Mr. Menon's article is profusely illustrated, giving the reader interesting glimpses into the life of this brave and picturesque nation of Central Europe whose safety is being menaced by Nazi Germany.

Dr. G. S. Krishnayya in his article on "Training in Good Citizenship" emphasizes the paramount need of nationalising education in this country, so that it may definitely prove to be "a unifying factor, promoting cohesion, bridging gulfs, rousing national consciousness and stimulating a healthy patriotism."

Among other interesting features of the journal are Dr. Bhagat Ram's article on "Christianity's Contribution to Womanhood", Miss Enakshi Rama Rao's article on "Indian Dress and Indian Dancing", Mr. S Jepson's "Why Not Holidays Awheel in a Car", besides the usual, but always interesting and helpful, hints on domestic economy, health, travel tips and the "Children's Own Corner". This brightly got-up journal deserves to be in the hands of every Indian housewife. It is published at 30, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, the annual subscription being Rs. 5.

The BROADWAY

Kingsway; Khodadad Circle; DADAR.

TO-DAY: MORNING SHOW: AT 10-30 A.M.

SEE.... HEAR.... ENJOY....

The Marvellous TAMIL TALKIE

"CHINTAMANI

OR

BILVAMANGAL"

Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Hollywood's favourite sons in a Thrilling patent medicine Drama

BERT WHEELER

ROBERT WOOLSEY

IN

"ON AGAIN OFF AGAIN"

The goofy guys are on the roar path!

Revival of India's Immortal Screen Play:

DEVDAS

A "New Theatres" Talkie Hit Starring: SAIGAL, JAMUNA, RAJKUMARI, K. C. DEY

AT

MINERVA

TALKIES.

Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

WATCH

SHANTA APTE

and HER DELICATE ART of INSPIRING PERFORMANCE

in

PRABHAT'S

MYTHOLOGICAL MASTERPIECE

"GOPAL KRISHNA"

(HINDI)

5TH WEEK

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

Matinee: To-day: 2-30 p.m.

CENTRAL

CINEMA: GIRGAUM

DEFINITELY THE FAREWELL PERFORMANCE

TO-DAY at 3-30 p.m.

Under the Patronage of

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR of BARODA

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

AT

BALIWALA THEATRE—Grant Rd.

TO-DAY (Sunday, 5th June) AT 3-30 P.M.

Swayamwar

Booking at the Theatre

Reserve your seats in advance to avoid rush

CITY COOL AND CLEAN

First Fruits Of Monsoon

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Would any person arriving in the City to-day believe that just three days ago Bombay was suffering from sweltering heat? Only yesterday people were seen going about without the usual Monscon decorations, the umbrella and the rain-coat.

To-day the roads are swept clean, there is water everywhere and the endless patter-patter of falling rain. In the course of 24 hours the temperature has fallen by five degrees and the weather is delightfully cool.

The sun will seldom be seen during the next three months in Bombay if the Monsoon justifies itself; one will hear of roads flooded with knee-deep water and see pictures in newspapers of a man standing near a manhole, opened to let the accumulated waters run.

One will also hear of the breakdown of train services and nobody need be surprised to hear of house-collapses and Coroner's perfunctory verdicts about the same; for though the Monsoon has begun early it has begun well.

The following are the rainfall figures, during the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. on Friday:—Colaba 1.64 inches; Fort 1|5 inches; Byculla 98 cents; Matunga 86 cents. The total rainfall for the same places in order is:—2.44, 2.2; 1.95 and 1|51 inches.

The maximum temperature, which stood at 90 degrees on Thursday dropped to 85.6 degrees on Friday, which is five degrees less than normal. The minimum temperature was 76.6 degrees, being three degrees below normal

MONSOON EXTENDS TO GUJARAT

Unsettled Conditions In Kathiawar And Konkan

POONA, June 4.

Unsettled conditions off the Kathiawar and Konkan coasts developed into a deep depression centred yesterday afternoon near latitude nineteen and half longitude sixtyseven and half, but after some movement to northwest weakened into a trough of low pressure, which lies this morning over the north Arabian Sea. The monsoon has been active in Assam, on the west coast and has extended to Gujarat. Fairly widespread thundershowers occurred in central parts of the country, and along and near the western Himalayas. There has also been nearly general rain in Chota Nagpur and local rain in Bengal North Deccan, north Madras coast, with a few falls in Bihar and Orissa. A fresh western disturbance lies over Baluchistan. Temperature were appreciably below normal in Mysore, south Deccan, Central India and extreme north.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Cherrapunji fourteen inches, Ratnagiri, Vizagapatam three, Dhubri Marmagao Karwar two, Bombay Malegaon one and half, Dinajpur Mangalore Calicut Mahableshwar one, Silchar, Jalpaiguri Masulipatam three quarters, Tezpore Ranchi Hazaribagh Dehra Dun Kanker, Dwarka Dharampur half.

Forecast until the evening of June 5:— The monsoon will be active in Assam on the west coast of the peninsula and in Gujarat. Fairly widespread thundershowers are expected in the region north of the Madras coast to west Central India. in and around Chota Nagpur and over extreme north.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 4-8-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .010 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.4 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.4 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 85.6 degrees 5.2 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 76.6 degrees 3.3 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. [illegible] per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 234 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 1.64 inches

Total rainfall during the month 2.44 inches

Total rainfall during the year 3.73 inches

Weather remarks: Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 4-6-38.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.80 inches and a a compensated aneroid 29.59 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

The Hon. Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Revenue Minister leaves Bombay for Poona on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Pandurang S. Raoot student of the Ramdeo Vyayam Mandir, who won the Lathi Championship for 1938 for Bombay and Suburbs.

4th WEEK

and

Still Leading!

SAGAR'S

Musical Thriller

Wednesday 1-30 p.m.

ZENANA SHOW

Dynamite

Starring

★ SURENDRA ★ BIBBO

★ MAYA ★ YAKUB

DAILY 5-15, 8, 10-30 p.m. To-day 2-30 p.m. Matinee

IMPERIAL

CINEMA

DEVIKA RANI

In Bombay Talkies' Great Screen Romance

8th Week

NIRMALA

with ASHOK KUMAR

See this Picture To-day which Thousands have seen and Enjoyed.

Daily: 5-15; 8; 10-30

Matinee To-day at 2-30 p.m.

Roxy

TALKIES

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Sud 8, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 6, 1357
Parsi: Deh 3, 1307
Hightide: 5-15 17-41
Lowtide: 11-11
Sunrise: 6h 1m
Sunset: 7h 13m

Monday, June 6.

Bombay University Senate, 1 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

BIRTH

KERCOOD—On 3rd June, at Madras, to Vayusutha (nee Yeruva) wife of M. G. R. Kercood, a daughter, Sureka, both well.

ARYA KUMAR UNION

The general meeting of the Arya Kumar Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Union's Office at Gowalia Tank.

SERMON ON JNANESHWARI

Swami Gunateetananda of Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct the weekly public class on "Jnaneshwari" to-day (Sunday)) at the Ashram at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

JAMIAT SHUBBANAL MUSLIMEEN

Under the auspices of Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen, a general discourse will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Jamiat's Hall (Nagdevi Street).

GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMAN SANGH

Mr. K. G. Warty, M.A., B.T., will speak on "The Unification of Karnatak and How it will affect our Community" in the Sangh's Hall to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

AKHIL BHARATIYA AGLE-AGRI CONFERENCE

Akhil Bharatiya Agle-Agri Conference will be held at Kshatreikya Samaj Janardan Raghoba Vanmali Hall, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) from 9 to 11 a.m., when Mr. Balaram Dnyandev Thakur will preside.

PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK

Mr. M. L. Tannan, General Manager of the Punjab National Bank Limited informs that for the convenience of the public a pay office of the Bank shall shortly be opened in Pahlgam (Kashmir). He hopes the public will fully avail of the facilities thus offered.

SARASWATI MATH SAMSTHA

As per Art. 25 of 'The Rashtra Dharma Constitution', a general meeting of all the subscribers and the donours of the Rashtra Dharma Saraswati Math Samstha will be held to-day (Sunday) at 261-63, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay opposite Lloyd's Bank at 4-30 p.m.

'C' WARD DISTRICT MUSLIM LEAGUE

The Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haque the Prime Minister of the Bengal Government will perform the Islami flag hoisting ceremony to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the office of the above Ward.

SUBURBAN MUSIC CIRCLE

A musical concert of the above Circle will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Vimalanand Koppikar Hall, Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, when Prof. Govind Rao Tembe will entertain the members and guests with harmonium Solo.

SPECIMEN FREE

We shall gladly send anybody GRATIS AND POST FREE a specimen copy of Gambers famous magazine "HEALTH AND VITALITY" along with other valuable literature.

Residents of Bombay can get these in person or ring us up for them. They can also take a loan of the book "IDEAL MARRIAGE" free of charge BRIJMOHAN & Co., 6, Ferozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Telephone: 30230.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"On Again Off Again". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Hit Parade." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EROS—"Goodbye Broadway". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Big Broadcast of 1938". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Dynamite". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Dhruva". Time as usual.
KRISHNA—"Dhruva". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Umaji Naik". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Devdas". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Goldwyn Follies." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Swarajya Seemever". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Hawaii Calls." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"Kunku". Daily at usual time.
REGAL—"Sally, Irene and Mary". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nirmala". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
SUPER—"State Express". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Big Town Girl". Daily at usual time.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Law of Compensation" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15. The lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL LICENTIATES' ASSOCIATION

A general body meeting of the Bombay Branch of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association will be held at Dr. B. Y. Paranjpe's Consulting Rooms Dhun Building, 213 Charni Road, Girgaum, Bombay 4, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

MEETING OF 'F' WARD RESIDENTS

A meeting of the residents of 'F' Ward was held on May 29, at Bahujan-Vihar as previously announced, under the presidentship of Dr. D. G. Tendulkar, Corporator, 'F' Ward; in which it was decided that an address with a casket should be presented to Mr. Parelkar.

The minimum fees for the membership of Reception Committee has been fixed Rs. 3. The residents who desire to contribute should send their mite to Dr. S. S. Rao, at 'Suparibaug Mansion', Suparibaug Road, Parel, or to Mr. M. N. Karnik, Plot No. 10, K. E. M. Road, Parel, Bombay No. 12.

VILE PARLE NIGHT SCHOOL AND ADULT EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Under the auspices of the above institution, they have been running a free night school classes for the illiterates for the last two or three years. Barbers, tailors, workers, peasants, railway servants, peons, sons of gardners, milkmen etc., take advantage of these free classes and the number has gone to about 60. The classes are run in English, Marathi, Gujarati. They are also showing free educational films on the second Saturday of the month which are seen by masses in big number. Likewise on last Saturday of every month they are having Sahitya Sabha where they have talks, speeches, imitations, the news of the month, songs—a novelty in regular studies.

The Secretary of the Committee writes:—

"We are enrolling new students at present. Our new term of the year commences from 1st June. We appeal to the citizens of Vile Parle and our neighbour-citizens to send in illiterate brothers to us as soon as possible. Kindly give them the news of our school and instruct them to take advantage thereof. The illiteracy is a demonness blocking our way to Independence. It is the duty of every responsible citizen to fight the devil. We are sure our appeal will not fail. May I again repeat that education, shows, Sahitya Sabha etc. are free and nothing is charged at all?"

Janoo Hassan Scholarship Trust Fund

A meeting of the Trustees of Janoo Hassan scholarship Trust fund was held on Wednesday the 1st June 1938 at the Trust office at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

After adopting the minutes of the last meeting the trustee adopted the audited statements of accounts for the year ending 31st March 1938.

Out of 124 applications for scholarships received by the managing trustee 100 applications for scholarships were granted by the trustee. 24 applications were rejected. Some on ground of being out of time, some on ground of not giving necessary informations. The total amount of the scholarship amount to Rs. 1,000 a month.

Mr. Siddick Habib son of Seth Tarmohamed Janoo having attained majority was appointed one of the trustees under Clause 2 of the Trust scheme.

FLAG-HOISTING IN "C" WARD.

The Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haque, Prime Minister of the Bengal Government, will perform the Islami flag-hoisting ceremony to-day (Sunday), at 8-30 am. (S.T.) at the office of the above Ward

DR. FRAMROZE CHINIVALLA'S LECTURE

At the hall of the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society at Dady Seth House, (3rd Floor), Cowasji Patel Street, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) Dr. Framroze Sorabji Chinivalla, will give a talk on "The Riddles of What Ahura Thought What He Spake". All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

ADDRESS TO MR. JINNAH

An address will be presented to Mr. M. A. Jinnah the President, All-India Muslim League, by the Meman Chamber of Commerce and the Meman Merchants' Association, jointly at a public meeting to be held at Kesar Baug, 2nd Flank Street, Dongri to-day at 5 p.m. (S. T.) when the executive councillors of the All-India Muslim League will be present.

A CORRECTION

In the report regarding the Bhatgar Dam and the construction of a new dam across the Neera River published on Saturday morning, it has been inadvertently stated that the question of supplying electricity to the City of Bombay would also be considered. It should read "the question of supplying electricity to Poona and Suburbs will be considered."

POSTAL HOLIDAY

Thursday the 9th June 1938, will be observed as a Post Office holiday on account of His Majesty the King Emperor's Birthday.

All the Departments of the Bombay G. P. O. and Town Sub Offices including the Telegraph branches of the combined offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

LOAN SCHOLARSHIPS

Applications for Loan Scholarships from persons of the Goud Saraswat Brahman community desirous of proceeding for higher education to a foreign country are invited upto 25th June 1938 by the Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha Goud Saraswat Brahman Foreign Education Society who have at their disposal a sum of Rs. 5,000 for being distributed in one or more Loan Scholarships. Forms of application and copies of extract of rules of the Society may be had from the Honorary Secretaries at Habib Mansions, Warden Road, Bombay.

MAYOR APPEALS FOR ANTI-T. B. FUND

Mr. Sultan Chinoy, Chairman, Mayor's Rupee Fund Committee, Anti-Tuberculosis Fund Committee, has issued the following appeal:—

"I wish to appeal to the public of the Bombay Presidency to subscribe to the Rupee Fund which I inaugurated some seven weeks ago.

"This Fund has so far met with a ready response from the public and it is contemplated that the Fund should close on June 20th.

"His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to announce the lucky numbers as soon as possible after the closing of the Rupee Fund on June 20th.

"To enable my Committee to achieve this object it is necessary that a few numbered receipts still in the possession of the Committee and the number of people selling them should be disposed of before the closing date and I earnestly appeal to those who have not already subscribed to this Rupee Fund to avail themselves of this opportunity. There are in all 100 prizes to be given away, the first being of Rs. 5,000 second being of Rs. 2,500 and others ranging from Rs. 1,000 downwards. Please see that the numbered receipts are preserved until the lucky numbers are announced by His Excellency immediately after the closing date."

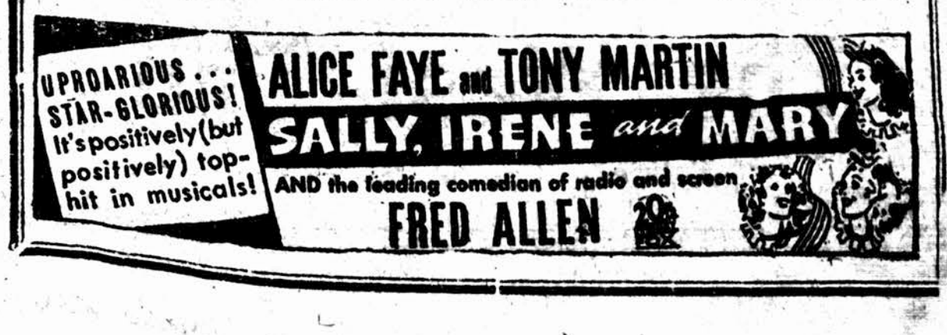
Adarsha Balmandir At Khar

On Wednesday last the opening ceremony of Adarsha Balmandir was performed. Mrs. Toraben Modak the well-known educationalist of Gujarat and Maharashtra presided. Prominent persons present at the function were Mrs. Chantagaur, Madhavlal Bhatt, Sjt. Shantilal Shah M.L.C., Mr. Chandulal Chinai Mr. Dravinbhai Divanji, Mr. Hemant Kumar Nilkanth, Mr. Babubhai Marfatia, Dada Bhoj Sevak and Mr. M. J. Parmar etc.

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

with
Frances LANGFORD
Phil REGAN
4—NEW SONGS—4

OUR NEW COOLING PLANT is now working!
THE REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.


UPROARIOUS... STAR-GLORIOUS! It's positively (but positively) top-hit in musicals!
ALICE FAYE and TONY MARTIN
SALLY, IRENE and MARY
AND the leading comedian of radio and screen
FRED ALLEN

FIVE MAIL SERVICES A WEEK

Tata's Increase Their Frequency

KARACHI, June 2.

Paving the way for the introduction of five airmail services a week to come into operation from July next, Tata Airlines have made a beginning with a passenger service in addition to the existing four services. The new service operates between Bombay and Karachi, and it is believed will be extended to Madras in course of time. The service leaves Karachi for Bombay on Thursday while the northbound reaches Karachi from Bombay on Saturday. It is confined at present to freight and passengers. When the frequency of the Empire airmails is raised from four as at present to five per week, the service would carry all descriptions of traffic, namely, passenger mail and freight.

The history of the rise and development of the Tata Air lines furnishes interesting reading. Created in 1932 the Aviation Department of Tatas operated the whole Karachi-Madras service with two light aeroplanes, two pilots, one ground engineer and a few skilled assistants. From this small nucleus has grown the present net work of air services operated by the company to-day totalling a route mileage of about 3,600, involving the ownership of a fleet of 14 aeroplanes ranging from 4-seaters to 8 seaters, capable of speeds of 160 miles per hour and a staff of over ninety men.

Tata 'planes have flown 1,500,000 miles—a distance equal to sixty times round the world—carried 3,28,000 lbs. of airmail, and have maintained during five years an average regularity of 99.4 per cent.

The frequency of the Colombo-Karachi services wishes four times a week in each direction at present, will it is expected, be increased to five times a week in each direction in due course. The Company also hope in the future to establish a regular nightly air service between Bombay and Calcutta for passengers and mails, thus linking together the two largest centres of commerce in India.

"KUNKU"
ENTERS INTO GLORIOUS
5TH WEEK
AT
PLAZA
Time as usual

STRIKE AMICABLY SETTLED

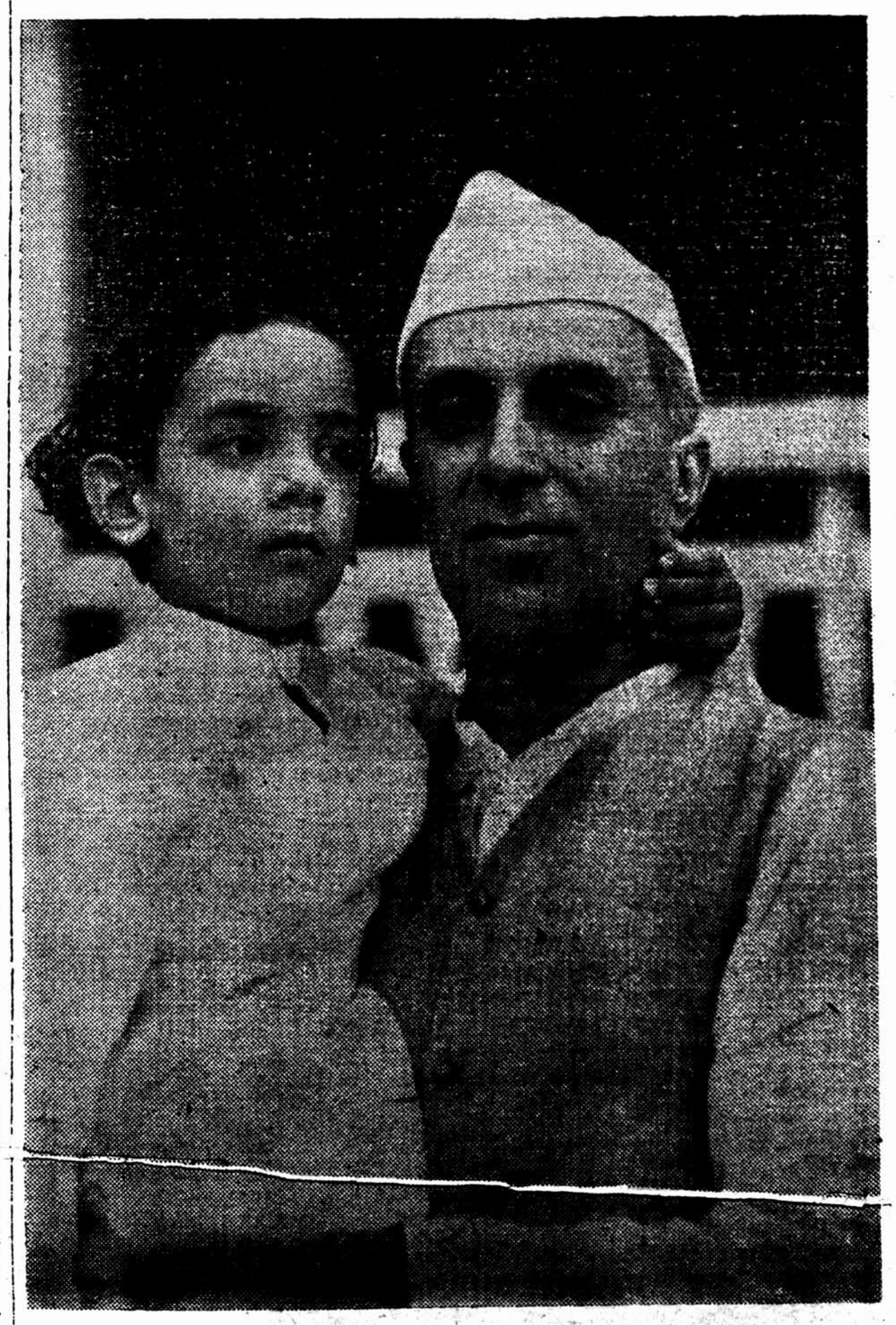
Apra Hosiery Factory Dispute

JULLUNDER, June 4.

Information has been received here, that the strike in the Hosiery Factories at the village of Apra, in Jullunder District, involving nearly 300 workmen ended on June 2, the dispute having been amicably settled between the employers and the strikers, through the intervention of the Additional Inspector of Factories.

Accordingly the Factories resumed work from Thursday last.—A. P.

A MIGHTY DRAMA
OF A MIGHTY MAN WHO
SOUGHT TO INSTALL
MAN ON THE THRONE OF GOD !
Don't fail to see RANJIT'S
Greatest Million-Rupee-Marvel
Prithvi-Putra
Starring:—
MADHURI
E. Billimoria, Mazhar, Kalyani,
Kantilal, Khatun, Wahidan Ghory Ram Apte, etc.
Director:—
JAYANT DESAI'S
Super Mythological Hit
Next SATURDAY at
The West-End
Talkies Lamington Rd.



Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with his nephew Master Hatheesingh in his arms photographed in Bombay on the eve of his departure to England last week.

PRESS CANARD CONTRADICTED

Scindia Not Visiting Foreign Countries

In a wire dated June 5th, the Publicity Officer, Gwalior, states:

"I am authorised to contradict the news appearing in some of the papers, of the Maharaja Scindia's visit to Foreign Countries.

"Such a visit was never contemplated here.

"Speculation as to who would hold the charge of the Government during His Highness' absence from the State, on the face of it, was a press canard, for the question of His Highness leaving India never arose, except in the minds of those who are responsible for the circulating of this false information."

CONGRESS WORKERS, GRIEVANCES

Jairamdas' Investigations Proceeding

LAHORE, June 4.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram was again busy today, from early morning, in hearing the grievances of Congress Workers of the Punjab, against each other.

So far no settlement is reported to be in sight.

Interviewed by the Associated Press Mr, Jairam Doulatram said that there was nothing for the Press at present, as the talks were still proceeding.—A. P.

The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works will leave for Poona on Monday, June 6.

MADRAS TRAMWAYMEN'S STRIKE

Settlement Arrived At Between Agent And Workers

MADRAS, June 4

Payment of salaries for fourteen months during the enforced unemployment of the five workers who were reinstated as the result of the arbitrators award in the dispute between the management of the Madras Tramway and Workers Union, refund of fines amounting to three days wages imposed on the strikers in connection with the strike in March 1937, and restoration of annual increment forfeited by the strikers have been agreed to by the Agent of the company with whom the matter was discussed today by Mr. Sarma, President of the Workers' Union.

Interviewed by the Associated Press Mr. Sarma said that the Tramway company had now met all the demands of the Union except reinstatement of the General Secretary of the Union who was discharged before the strike.

MATCH FACTORY STRIKE

In connection with the strike in the Eastern India Match Factory, the Workers Union have notified the Company, that if satisfactory settlement is not reached within a week the Union will be free to call the electrical, sanitary, clerical and supervisory staffs also to join the strike.

The Government having interfered it is, however, expected that a settlement will be reached soon and the strike will be called off.—A. P.

Major H. H. Johnson will succeed Major Packman as British Consul General at Kashgar about the end of September. As Major Packman is leaving some time this month, Mr. Gilbert, an Officer of the Chinese Consular Service and Vice-Consul at Kashgarh will officiate during the interval.

Mincemeat Made Of Stars'-Cult

Astrology, Ridiculed By Scientists Of All Ages

"John Bull" had issued a Questionnaire to Eminent Scientists and people, who are in a position to assert whether there could be any such thing as Astrology.

Below is printed the Questionnaire with some replies.

Q.—Is there any scientific ground for astrology?

A.—Not the slightest. Astrology is a myth born of the belief that the Sun, Moon, planets and stars were gods and could therefore rule the destinies of human beings.

Q.—Is it possible for the time and date of birth—in relation to the then position of the stars—to have any effect on the future of the individual?

A.—Obviously, such a notion is ridiculous. The "heavenly bodies" are material, mechanical things. It is beyond the bounds of common scenes that they can influence living people.

Q.—Is it true that scientists of the past have believed in horoscopes and such things?

A.—Absolutely untrue; the records prove it. Astrology has been ridiculed by scientists through the ages.

Q.—Is it asserted that Sir Issac Newton wrote a treatise on astrology and that Laplace, famous French astronomer, adopted the general doctrines of astrology?

A.—Just another claim by the astrologers which is not borne out by the slightest grain of evidence.

Q.—Does the casting of a horoscope mean any particular study or skill?

A.—Any person of average intelligence could—if he was so foolishly minded—"cast a horoscope." It simply means about two hours' work and consultation of the official "Nautical Almanac."

Q.—What is the reason of the development during recent years of the craze for astrology?

A.—There are cycles of acute superstition throughout history; usually when the world is passing through periods of social and political changes. When people are fearful of the future—as at present—they always turn to some fantastic superstition in the hope that they may see beyond its veil.

Q.—If astrology is a "science" as its adherents claim, how does it happen that modern astrological predictions vary to such an extraordinary extent?

A.—That is one of the most obvious condemnations of astrology. No two astrologers ever agree—except in generalities—about what is going to happen, or what are the influences affecting a person's life. The ancient astrologers were much more precise than our modern practitioners. They, at least, did take pains to agree over their forecasts

Warning the public to give the cult of astrology a wide berth, Sir Frank Dyson has stated:—

"Men of science notice with regret the recrudescence in recent years of the belief in this superstition."

And supporting Sir Frank are members of the Royal Astronomical Society, in fact of all learned and scientific societies in the country

They know the harm that can result from silly credulity in the horoscopes and forecasts of the charlatans who claim to tell the future by the stars

"John Bull" has fought these cheats again and again.

Because of our campaigns against them several of the worst offenders have thought it wise to move their headquarters from this country to the Continent.

Professor Elroy for example, now has the offices of his horoscope agency—the "Academie Elroy"—in Paris.

Reputable journals refused his advertisements, so now he cadges fees by touring circulars.

Also in Paris is "Professor" Walmsley, who adds numerology—telling the future by numbers—to his star-gazing. He peddles horoscopes at prices varying according to their length.

Jersey is the home of "Professor" El-Tannah, ex-professional cyclists and night club owner whose real name is William Francis Mitchell

He charges £1 for a horoscope—just a few pages of duplicated rubbish—but he will accept payment on the instalment plan. He has made £100 a day by this imposture.

And so the list goes on—charlatans all.

Yet the cult of astrology has been developing at an amazing rate.

There is now an official organisation of astrologers, and recently a Conference of Astrologers was held.

With great seriousness they discussed the signs and portents of the heavens.

And what arrant nonsense it was!

The complete absurdity of astrology—say Sir Frank Dyson and his fellow-scientists—is apparent from this fact:—

All predictions are based fundamentaly on the names given to groups of stars which form the twelve signs of the Zodiac.

Because for example, a person is born under the sign of Taurus—"The Bull"—then his whole life will be ruled by the characteristics of that animal.

His happiness, his success are governed by the sign under which he is born, and affected by the position of the sun, moon and planets at the time of birth.

Now the names for the signs of the Zodiac go back to the dim beginning of history

More than 1,000 years B.C. the signs of the Zodiac—the Goat, the Bear, the Twins, and so on through the—twelve—were marked on Babylonian tablets of clay, which are today in the British Museum.

Some pondering star-gazer, looking upward to a night sky, said to himself. "That little bright patch seems to make the shape of a bull."

* * *

So he called the constellation "The Bull," and he scraped the shape of a bull on a piece of clay.

In that crude fashion were the stars first named.

And through uncounted centuries those names have persisted.

So because of the imaginative eye of a Babylonian star-gazer people to-day born under the sign of "The Twins" must have a twin personality; must be prone to beget or give birth to twins.

It is easy to imagine how the superstition of the stars grew when the world itself was growing up.

But it is difficult to understand how that same superstition remains alive and flourishes more fruitfully than ever in 1938.

Three thousand years have passed, and the scratchings of a Babylonian soothsayer are still accepted by moderns who would maintain they are men and women of intelligence.

Text-books on astrology show just what a monstrous farce is the belief in the rule of the stars.

Disease and illness incurred through life are, they claim, primarily caused by the position of a planet in relation to a sign of the Zodiac at the moment of birth

* * *

For example, if you were born when "Saturn was in Scorpio," then you are prone "to swellings or distempers in parts of the body, melancholy, palsy and gout in the hands and feets."

Listen to what the present-time astrologers declare from their infinite star wisdom:—

"Women should have their hair cut during the waxing of the moon to make it grow luxuriantly, and men, who do not want it to grow quickly, during the waning of the moon."

Barbers—please keep a moon schedule for customers' guidance

Or this: "If a central bureau of astrologers could be set up as a national institution—to which all could come for advice—there would be no unhappy or unsuitable marriages; no divorces; no breach of promise actions."

Looked at from every angle, astrology is balderdash.

We are glad to make mincemeat of the cult.

METAL PURIFIED BY POTATOES

The manufacturers of a certain motor-car have found a new use for potatoes. The vegetables, of which large quantities are ordered, are employed in the production of babbit metal. This is a soft alloy of tin, antimony and copper (named after the inventor) used in the manufacture of bearings because of its antifriction properties.

While it is impracticable to boil the babbit metal, it is necessary to get rid of all impurities by bringing them to the surface. The desired 'bubbling' process (as would be obtained by boiling) in which impurities rise to the top in a scum, is produced by pushing a potato on the end of a rod into the hot metal

This ability of a potato to act as a purifying agent is due to its high percentage of water, which causes a series of minor explosions in the molten metal.

LEST THERE MAY BE MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE

Man Sentenced For 24 Minutes Custody For Stealing 2 Dollars

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
(By Mail)

George Jamerson pleaded guilty here to a charge of stealing two dollars from a petrol filling station.

Mr. Louis L. Hicks, justice of the peace before whom Jamerson appeared, told him:

"Some people think there is one law for the rich and another for the poor, but we'll correct that right now."

Mr. Hicks took paper and pencil and figured for a moment.

"Richard Whitney (former president of the New York Stock Exchange who is serving a sentence in Sing Sing for fraudulent misuse of customers' securities) got five years for stealing about £ 45,000" he said. "That would be about £ 9,000 a year, £ 24 a day and £ 1 an hour. You stole eight shillings.

Jamerson spent the 24 minutes in the custody of the sheriff.

THE PICTURE OF THE WEEK!

The Royal Release In Marathi

"UMAJI NAIK"
with
KESHAVRAO DATE
in the Title Role
A Historical Jewel
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC Cinema, Girgaum
TO-DAY & THURSDAY
Matinee 2-30 p.m.

FILM CORPORATION
Presents—
featuring—
KAMLESH KUMARI (COURTESY of N.T.) VIJAY KUMAR
& DEVBALA_ TULSI LAHIRI_ PURNA CHOWDHURY_ R.P. KAPOOR_ KAMRAN_ NATWAR Etc...

Around Theatre & Film Land

Silver Jubilee OF INDIAN Film Industry

MOTION PICTURE SOCIETY PLANS ALL-INDIA CELEBRATIONS

We have received the following from the Motion Picture Society of India:

"The Executive Committee of the Motion Picture Society of India has decided to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of the Indian Film Industry under the joint auspices of the Society and the Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association in co-operation with similar Provincial organisations all over the country. A special Committee has been appointed to make necessary arrangements in this behalf.

"It is worth-while to recall in this connection that the first Indian Feature Film was produced in 1913 by Mr. D. G. Phalke who is regarded as the Doyen of this industry. Since then the progress of the industry has been, indeed, phenomenal so much so that it now ranks seventh among the major industries of our country.

CAPITAL OF CRORES INVESTED

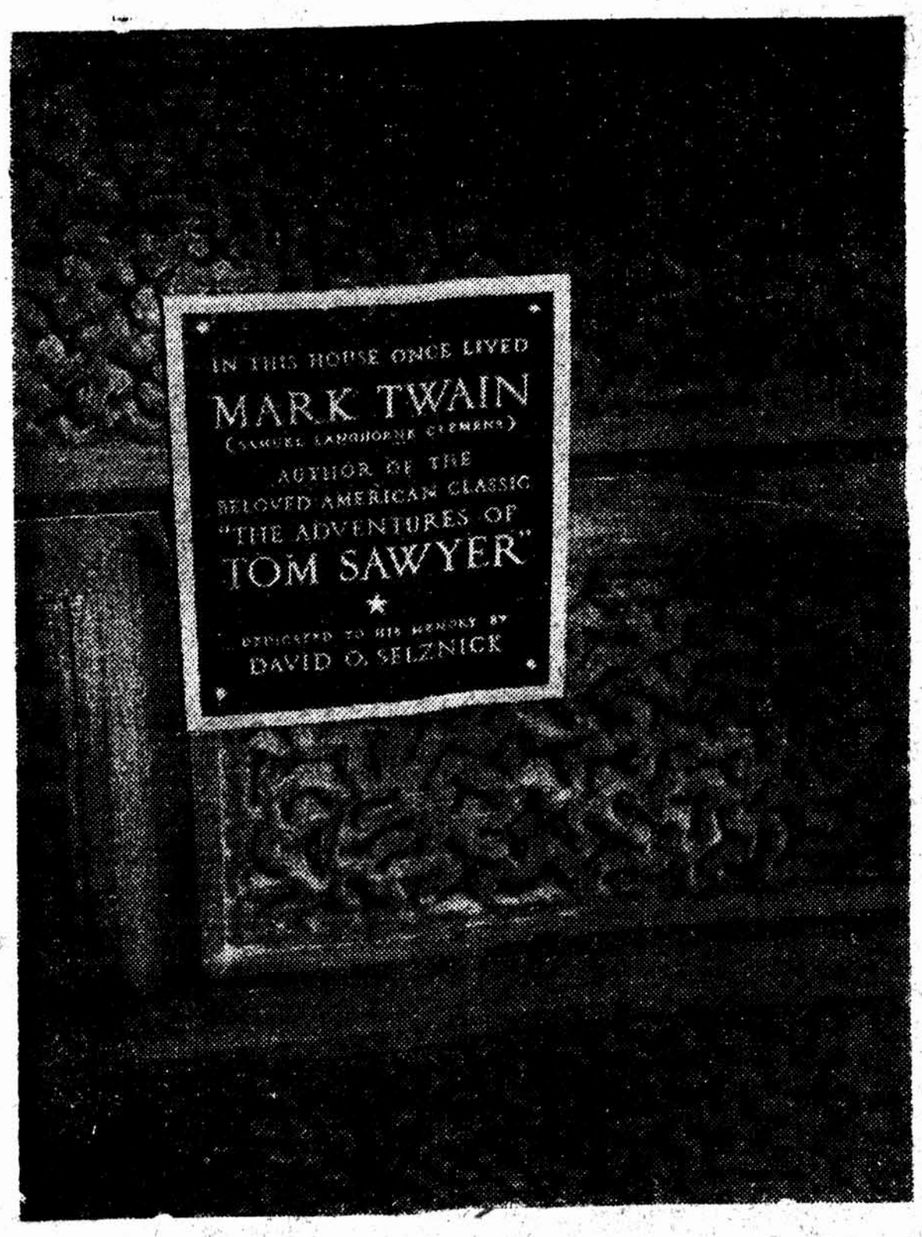
"It gives employment to over 35,000 persons and the number is on the increase year by year. There are 50 Studios scattered over the country producing on an average 250 films, (features and shorts), every year. In regard to the consumption of the raw film alone India stands fifth in the world. There are over 1,200 Cine-theatres and about 75 Journals and periodicals are exclusively devoted in this industry.

"This in brief is the career of this industry and it needs but little imagination to visualise a yet greater future for this industry.

"It is in the fitness of things that the Silver Jubilee is celebrated (we almost said Golden) looking to the golden career the industry has so far enjoyed.

JANET GAYNOR, FAIRBANKS JR., AND PAULETTE GODDARD TEAMED IN "THE YOUNG IN HEART"

Janet Gaynor, Douglas Fairbanks Jr. and Paulette Goddard three eminent film personalities will be co-starred in David O. Selznick's forthcoming production "The Young In Heart" which is being adapted from a serial recently published in the Saturday Evening Post under the title of 'The Gay Bandit,' by I. F., Wylie. As in the case of "Gone with the Wind" Mr. Selznick stole a march on other Producers by purchasing the story while it was still in galley-proof form. The story is that of a gay, ultra-modern family, and Miss Paulette Goddard, recently signed to a long term contract by David O. Selznick, will play the role of Leslie Sanders, Fairbank's sweetheart, while Miss Janet Gaynor has been teamed as Fairbanks's sister Richard Wallace will direct.



A picture which tells its own story. Selznick has recently produced "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer"

Yasmin in a dramatic moment from "Baghban", General Films' Picture.

"STUDIO SPY" REPORTS

Nyampalli (who was last seen in "Soungadi"), I hear, is signing up with Sagar and may be cast in Director Luhar's film—if he is staying on at Sagar!

* * *

Leela Chitnis (shortly to be seen in Minerva's "Jailor") is joining the Ranjit Studio.

* * *

The Bombay Talkies studios are a veritable Babel these days as they are busy producing some advertisement films in about half a dozen different languages—Gujarati, Marathi, Hindustani. Tamil, Telugu and Punjabi.

* *

The title of the next Bombay Talkies film will not be announced yet. Producer Himansu Rai is busy giving finishing touches to the scenario. It is expected to go into production very soon.

* * *

Rose who was with Sagar for only one picture, "We three," is now going to Poona to join Saraswati Cinetone where she will be starred in a film to be directed by Chaudhrie who has left Saroj after completing "Ride Girl."

* * *

At Huns Studio, Kolhapur, the shooting of "Amrit" has been postponed owing to the indisposition of Mr. Baburao Pendharkar.

* * *

Meanwhile Director Vinayak has started his new comedy film, "Brahmachari." The story is by Principal Atre who wrote "Premveer."

* * *

"Actors aren't normal people. If we were, we wouldn't be actors."—'Charles Boyer.'

* * *

"There is no star in Hollywood to-day who will not be benefited by colour photography."—'Ray Rennahan, cameraman'.

* * *

Binnie Barnes has been added to the cast of "Three Blind Mice," Loretta Young's new picture for Twentieth Century-Fox. Miss Barnes has just finished playing in "Tropic Holiday" for Paramount.

CHOUDHARY & ROSE TO JOIN SARASWATI

POONA, (By Mail).

The Saraswati Cinetone announce that Director Ramashankar Choudhary whose name is well-known to the motion picture trade in this country will shortly join the Saraswati fold. Director Choudhary, Bhal G. Pendharkar and Dadasaheb Torney have been friends for a very long time and it is the wish of the latter that these three Directors should work together in Saraswati Studio.

Director Choudhary has to his credit several good pictures—both silent and talkies.

Rose who appears in Sagar's "We Three" is also joining Saraswati.

Director Bhal G. Pendharkar whose "Raja Gopichand" is receiving finishing touches will handle "Ramdas," a Marathi picture, showing Maratha history at the time of Shivaji the great. Ramdas will go into production by the first week of July.

Paramount would like to borrow James Cagney to co-star with Victor McLaglen in "Gunga Din".

"Warners have sent a camera crew under director William Keighley to Virginia Military Institute, the setting of Wayne Morris's next starring picture. 'Brother Rat'".

VIOLET COOPER who is featured in Wadia's "Rangila Mazdoor".

About Studios And Stars

MADHURI;

Ranjit star, who will be seen in "Prithvi Putra"

HOW MANY MARKS CAN YOU SCORE?

Hollywood Starlets Tell Us What They Want In A Man

The dancing darlings of the screen have very definite ideas as to what they want in a man.

And if they insist upon the qualifications they lay down, then 1960 census is going to show an astonishing increase in the number of old maids in Hollywood.

The girls who gave their ideas on what a husband should be were Katherine Snell, of Birmingham, Ala., Marie Burton, of San Francisco; Joyce Mathews, of Miami Beach, Fla., Yvonne Duval and Paula de Cardo of Chicago, Marie De Forest of St. Louis, Mo., Norah Gale of New York City; Lucille LaMarr of Portland, Ore., Lola Veda Jenson, of Salt Lake City; Beatrice Coach of Charleston, W. Va., Dee LaNore of Fort Collins, Colo, and Esther Pressman of Columbus, Ohio; all of whom will be seen next in Paramount's "College Swing".

TEST YOURSELF

Now let the boys get out their pencils and score themselves on the girl's ideas. They can give themselves 10 points for each one on which they can qualify; then add up the score—and throw it in the wastebasket. No man would want to admit that he was such a paragon of virtue.

At any rate here are the qualifications of a husband in Hollywood:

1. He's tall and handsome, with gentlemanly manners.
2. Has very good dancing ability.
3. He's romantically inclined.
4. Takes great interest in wife's career and doesn't get suspicious when work keeps the little girl at the studio late—and often.
5. He's a man for whom the actress does not have to put on an act
6. Compliments and candy, et al, are expected 10 years after marriage—if a girl can live with such a guy that long.
7. Has a supreme sense of humour.
8. He earns a minimum of dol.75 a week.
9. He is a brilliant conversationalist.
10. He remembers that wifie likes to go out to wine and dine after marriage as much as she did before.
11. He doesn't read when wifie wants to talk.
12. He is not critical or faultfinding.
13. He realises that a girl needs clothes and does not object when wifie buys them.
14. He is—Or have you given up already?

"NEMO" GOES TO AUSTRALIA

New Theatres' Artiste To Play In Billiards Championship

The "Statesman" writes:

Mr. M. M. Begg, India's representative at the Empire Billiards Championship to be held at Melbourne next month, was the guest of honour at a luncheon party held at the Great Eastern Hotel yesterday. There was a very large gathering of billiards players and enthusiasts, also a number of ladies. Mr. H. R. Norton presided.

Brief speeches were made by Mr. Norton, Mr. K. Rahman, Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, Mr. Sudhir Sanyal, propaganda officer of the New Theatres Ltd., and Mr. A. Rasool. They dwelt on Mr. Begg's prowess' at billiards and hoped that he would bring credit to this country in the coming championships. Mr. Rasool said that he was sure, whatever success Mr. Begg enjoyed in billiards the Indians were second to none in sportsmanship.

The speeches revealed the fact that Mr. Begg is not only a champion billiards player, but also an amateur film actor of considerable merit. Mr. Begg replied suitably.

Mr. Begg has left Calcutta by the Imperial Airways 'plane on 24th May.

(Mr. M. M. Begg, better known as "Nemo," is one of the most popular screen-comedians. He is with New Theatres, Ltd. and has appeared in pictures like "Vidyapati", "President," "Devdas" (as faithful servant of Devdas) and many other notable productions.)

FILM CORPORATION'S "ASHA" IN THE AIR

Important Aeroplane Scenes Shot At Dumdum

(From Publicity Dept. of Film Corporation of India).

CALCUTTA (By Mail).

Elaborate arrangements were made last week for shooting some of the important scenes at Dumdum aerodrome.

All the shots were taken in the cool atmosphere of early dawn and mostly the work was completed before noon. The scenes recorded are remarkable from many angles.

A 'plane was being ready for a flight. This was going to be an important test flight and the trial was to be held by an intrepid pilot. Every thing was up to the mark and the chief mechanic had certified it as O.K.

The pilot took the 'plane up but to his horror it misfired, it rocked and finally it went in a spin. It was with great difficulty and tact that the pilot saved the machine and himself from a crash.

There was trouble no doubt; but who was to be blamed? The pilot, the mechanic or who else?

The aerial scene was taken by the Chief Cameraman who followed the pilot in an open low-winged 'plane and levelled his camera on the first 'plane from very precarious angles. Director Parry-Davies is satisfied with the shots which are all up to his expectation.

IDEAL FILMS' "BHOOLI HUI YAD"

Lucknow Studio Busy With First Production

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

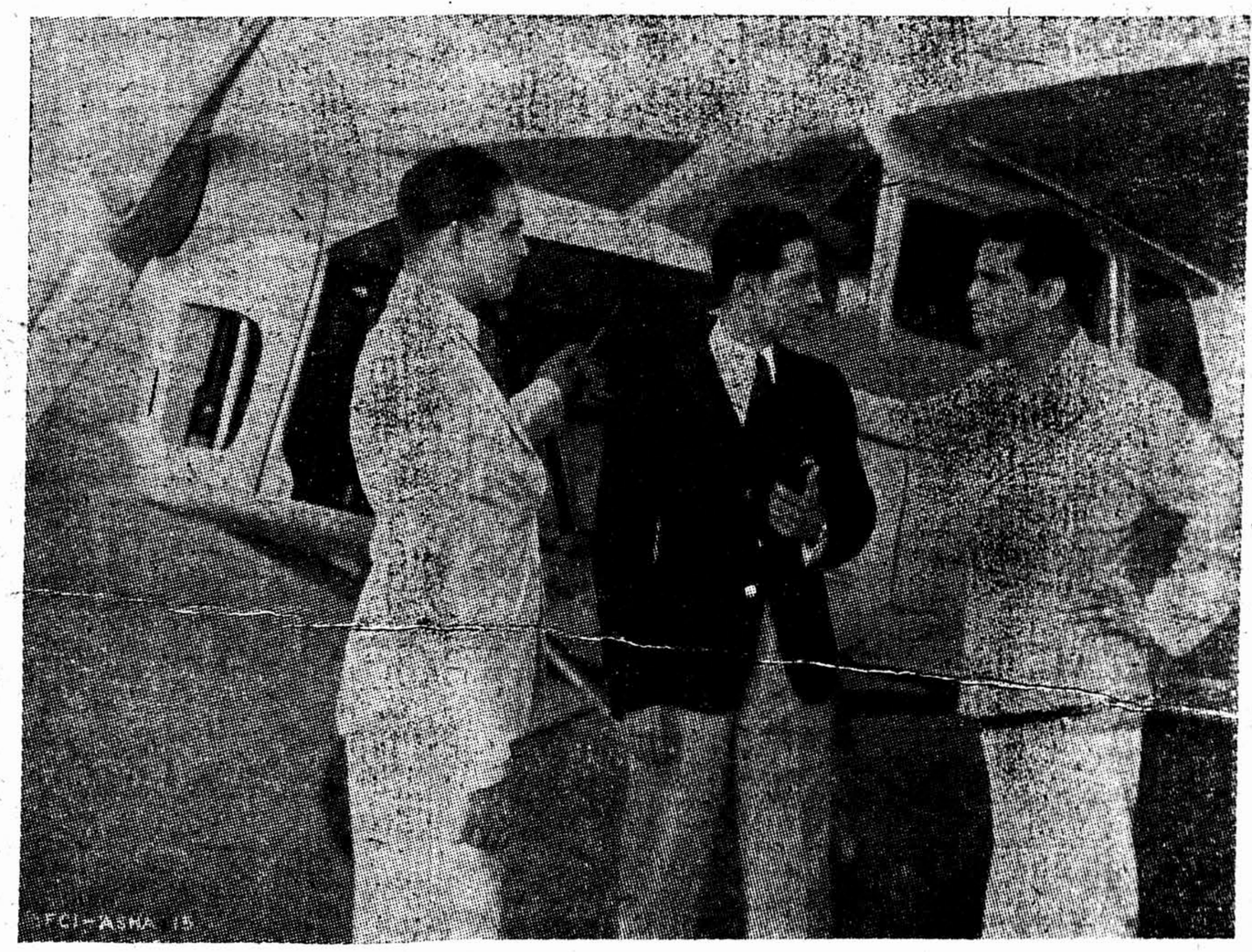
(From Publicity Department, Ideal Films Ltd.)

The work of the Ideal Films is progressing at high speed and it is expected the film "Bhooli Hui Yad" will be completed in very short time. Mr. Srivastava the Production Manager is at the helm of the affairs and is leaving no stone unturned to make the production a grand success.

During the last week-end he did much of the work and some very important scenes of the story were shot. On the Sets were Anees Khatoon, Vimla, Madho Kalay and Shargha as Meera (Heroin), Sunanda, Kishore (Hero) and Heroins Father respectably. While Anees Khatoon delighted with her golden voiced singing, Madho Kalay made a great impression with his characteristic acting as a man surrounded by great many mental agonies. Miss Vimla also deserves special mention. Although she is already introduced to the public yet it will not be out of place to say that she is talented graduated from Poona University. She is a "find" of Mama Warerkar, the renowned author, who got her in the Pictures. She made her screen debut in a very characteristic role with Durga Khote in Natraj Films "Sathi."

MEHTAB

who is featured in Jayabharat Movietone's new film "Devbala"



A scene from "Asha" film Corporation of India's forthcoming release.

Intermediate Arts Examination Results

The results of the Intermediate Arts Examination held in March 1938 under the University of Bombay are as under:—

First Class

329 389 573 652 2032 2670 3149

Second Class

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148 158 162 164 165 172 177 199 207
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The result of candidate No. 791 is reserved.

The following unsuccessful candidates are entitled to keep terms for the B.A. Examination:—

Nos. 60 238 937 1707 2265 2460 2491 3128.

The Prizes and the Scholarships have been awarded as under:—

The Hughlings Prize To No 112.

The Venayekrao Jugannathji Sunkersett Prize To No. 2032.

The Varjivandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholarship To No. 2032.

The Sir Frank Souter Scholarships To Nos. 3134 and 630.

The Majmudar Manishankar Kikani Sanskrit Scholarship To No. 2736.

The Bhavnagar Percival Scholarship To No. 2031.

The Divan Bahadur Manihbai Cutch Memorial Scholarships in Arts To No. 380.

The Wordsworth Scholarship and Prize To No. 652

The Bai Dayacore Morarbhoy Vijbhukhandas Sanskrit Scholarship To No. 63.

The Framji Sorabji Bhavnagri Scholarship To No. 718.

The Rao Bahadur Parvatishankar Manishankar Dave Scholarship To No .1925.

The Ibrahimbhoy Rahimtulla Khoja Testimonial Scholarship To No. 2985.

The Shivchand Amarchand Talakchand Jain Literature Scholarship To No. 2462.

The Dr. F. G. Selby Memorial Scholarship To No. 262.

The Bai Jaiji Pallonji Lalcaca Scholarship To No 2670.

The Award2of the Gangabai Bhat Scholarship will be declared later.

German Nobel Prize Winner To Seek American Citizenship

CLEVELAND (By Mail)

Mr. Thomas Man, the self-exiled German Nobel Prize winning author, is hoping to become an American citizen soon.

He has revealed his determination to do so in a lecture here. He wants to enter the United States under the German quota.

"For the duration of the present European Dark age,', he said, "America is the support of western civilisation."—Reuter.

The poor cultivators of Mangalore district are jubilant over the Reserve Forest concessions granted by the Government. Very recently the grazing fees in the Reserve Forests were reduced by 50 per cent.

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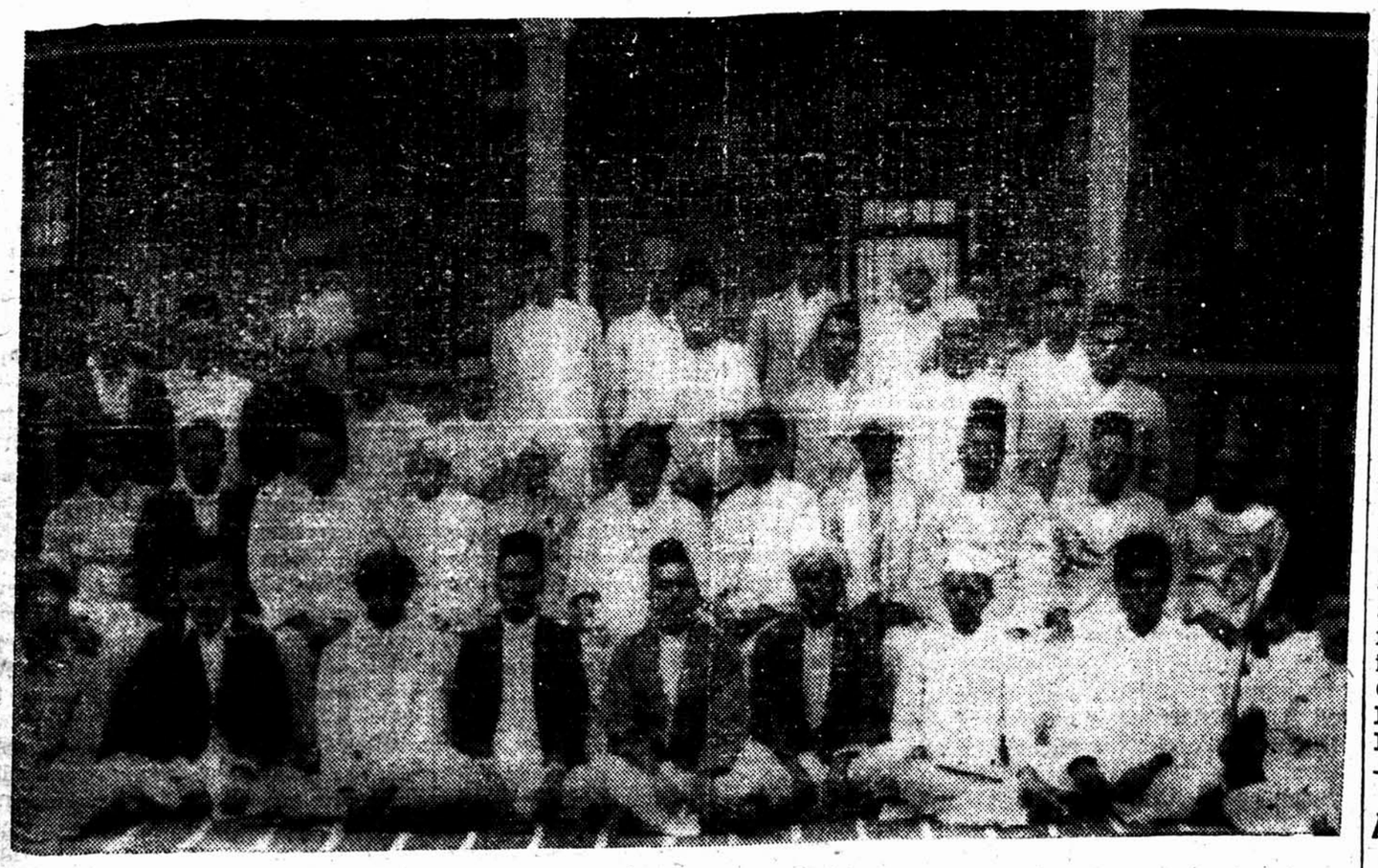

Maharashtrian astrologers in conference at Poona under the presidentship of Mr. Yeshwant Keshav Pradhan of Bombay.

WANTED MIXED COMMITTEE

Rural Reconstruction Scheme For Mysore On Br. India Lines

BANGALORE, June 4

Mr. K. T. Satyanarayan Setty (Congress) Member of the Mysore Legislature, has given notice of a resolution to be moved, at the ensuing meeting of the Legislative Council, recommending to the Government of the Maharaja of Mysore, to appoint a mixed committee of competent officials and non-officials, to explore ways and means, and to draft a scheme for rural reconstruction, bearing in mind the line of work of the Congress Government in British India and of the All-India Village Industries Association of Wardha. —A. P.

NEW LAW MEMBER TAKES CHARGE

SIMLA, June 4.

It is announced that Sir Manmathanath Mukerji took over charge this afternoon in place of Sir N. N. Sircar, Law Member, who has proceeded on leave from today.

A notification issued today says that Sir James Grigg is appointed Vice-President of the Viceroy's Executive Council.—A. P.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s. Also 31.4 metres, 9,550 kc/s. for Transmission I and 61 metres, 4,905 kc/s. for Transmission II.

a.m.

11-30 Bombay Radio Orchestra: Patmanjari. 11-40 H. Khan Mustana.

noon.

12-0 Bai Laxmibai of Baroda.

p.m.

12-30 For Children (Gujarati). By Lila Khandwala. Songs; stories, rhymes. 1-0 European music. 5-30 AIR Chorus. 5-40 Tandav Nritya. By Bombay Radio Orchestra. 5-50 Stars on Horizon. 6-5 Variety Programme. 6-30 Evensong. 7-35 Radha Krishna Marathi duets. By Pandurang and Kumari Kumud. 7-50 Instrumental Hits. 8-5 Ragini of Marwa Thatt. 8-15 Put-Kaput. 8-45 R. Ramnatkar. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 H. Khan Mastana. 9-30 News. 9-45 Sports Review. 10-0 Bai Laxmibai of Baroda.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s.

TRANSMISSION I

a.m.

7-0 Old Favourites, 8-0 Instrumental Interlude, 8-10 Two Bhajans, 8-30 For Young Listeners,

TRANSMISSION II

noon.

12-0 A Sunday Listener's Choice,

p.m.

1-0 Hour of Sunday Music.

TRANSMISSION III

6-0 In Memory of Iqbal, Poet's Last Words, 6-10 Rukhsat Al Bazm-i-Jahan, 6-20 Iqbal's Ghazals, 6-35 Iqbal's Works, 6-50 Ek Arzu: Iqbal, 7-0 Iqbal's Message, talk in Hindustani by Rashid Ahmad Siddiqi, 7-15 Birth of Love: Iqbal, Portrayed by U. Z. Begam, 7-30 Haqam-i-Aql Se Asan Guzar Gaya Iqbal, talk in Hindustani by K. G. Saiydain, 7-45 Pareshan Ho Ke Meri Khak Akhir Dil Na Ban Jae, 8-0 Iqbal As I Remember Him, talk in Hindustani by S. U. M. Abdurrehman, 8-15 Ah! Ai Iqbal, 9-5 Chorus Sare Jahan Se Achha Hindustan Hamara, By AIR Artists, News, Weather, 9-15 In Hindustani, 9-30 In English, 9-45 Light Musical Interlude, 10-0 Kitchener of Khartoum, 10-25 Some Melodies, 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II

31.3 metres, 9,590 kc/s.

Programme as in Delhi I

TRANSMISSION III

60 metres, 4,995 kc/s

p.m.

5-45 Eugene Pini and his Tango Orchestra. Relayed from B.B.C. 6-25 to 7-50 Programme as in Delhi I. 7-50 to 8-30 Falkman and his Apache Band. Relayed from BBC. 9-45 A Symphony Concert. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370 m., 810 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

a.m.

8-36 Ali Husain and Party. 9-1 Babalrani. 9-16 Ram Krishna Misra. 9-46 Babalrani. 10-1 Instrumental Duet. 10-11 Music lesson. 10-51 Stage and Screen. By 'Spectator'. 11-6 Morning music.

p.m.

12-30 News. 5-36 Children's Service. From the Studio. 6-6 Church Service. 7-21 Uttra Devi. 7-31 Samaresh Chowdhury. 7-51 Uttra Devi. 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Binapani Mukherjee. 8-51 Protap Brahmachari. 9-6 News. 9-21 Saxophone Recital. 9-36 Myths and Traditions about Atlantis and Lemuria. Talk by C. F. Hooper. 9-51 In Studio To-night. 10-21 Spanish music.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.

a.m.

9-0 Announcements in Hindustani. 9-10 Indian music. 9-17 Roshan Lal. 9-24 Khyber Radio Orchestra. 9-34 Munawar Sultana. 9-40 Lala Rukh. 9-45 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 9-55 Sitar Solo. 10-5 Shamshad Begam. 10-15 Sarod. 10-20 Shamshad Begam and G. A. Khan. Gwaliori. A duet.

p.m.

5-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 5-35 Lala Rukh. 5-55 Rabab, Clarionet and Tabla. 6-0 Qawwali. 6-10 Khyber Orchestra. 6-15 Zubaida Begam. 6-45 Khabare Atare. 7-45 Corn-oil-seeds. Talk in Hindustani by Mohd. Shafi. 8-0 Lala Rukh. 8-20 Jam-i-Rangeen. 8-30 Zubaida Begam. 8-55 Piano. Violin and Tabla. 9-5 News. Weather. 9-15 in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Evening Concert.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1.086 kc/s

p.m.

6-30 Shamshadbai Hujruwali. 6-55 Ahmed Husain. 7-0 Classical music. 7-30 Care of the eyes. Talk in Hindustani by Dr. S. Singh. 8-0 Hanera. 8-30 Airvoice Orchestra. 8-45 Classical music. News Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Technique of Indian music, talk by A. A. Hamid. 10-0 Shamshadbai. 10-30 Classical music. 10-45 Shamshadbai.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 293.5 metres, 1,022 kc/s

p.m.

6-30 S. B. Deshpande. 6-55 Akhtribai of Fyzabad. 7-20 Basanti Palit. 7-35 Rahmat Ali. 7-45 Of little or no importance. Talk in Hindustani by A. Salonvi. 8-0 Akhtaribai. 8-10 Yusuf Ali. 8-20 Akhtaribai. 8-50 Basanti Palit. 9-10 S. B. Deshpande. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English. 9-45 Songs of Season. 10-10 S. B. Deshpande. 10-35 Akhtaribai.

B. B. C. Programme

TRANSMISSION III

GSJ (to9.0 p.m.) 21.53 Mc/s (13 93m.) GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97m.) GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m) GSG (to 8.30 p.m.) 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.).

GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m) GSD (from 9.15p.m.) 11.75 Mc/s (25.53) m.

7.27 Announcements. 7.30 Lieder Recital. 7.50 Falkman and his Apache Band. 8.30 Going to Warres. 9.5 Light Music. 9.15 Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 9.40 Whit Sunday Service.

10.50 to 11.45 Arabic Programme.

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Overhauling Education In India

Central Govt.'s Circular To Provincial Administrations

The following is the letter addressed by the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, to all Provincial Governments and Administrations forwarding copies of the Resolutions passed at the Third Annual Meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education held at New Delhi in January:—

"As stated in paragraph 3 of this Department circular letter dated the 8th March 1937, the Board, at its second annual meeting held in December 1936, decided to refer the question of primary education to its Vernacular Education Committee with definite suggestions in regard to the nature of the administration and the control of primary education in India. This committee, to which were co-opted persons possessing experience in the administration of primary education, met in Simla in September 1937 and presented its report to the Board on the 28th January, 1938.

VERNACULAR EDUCATION LAX.

"The Report states that there is sufficient evidence to show that generally the administration of vernacular education in India is lax in many ways. To improve administration, the committee recommended that a Board of Vernacular Education consisting of not more than seven members of whom at least one should be a woman, with the Minister of Education as Chairman, should be constituted in each province, that the members of this Board should be appointed by the Ministry, that all problems concerning the expansion, control and administration of vernacular education and the financial aspect of these questions should come within the purview of this Board, and that the Board should have no statutory powers but act in an advisory capacity.

CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD.

"This recommendation to constitute a Board of Vernacular Education in each province was approved by the Central Advisory Board of Education, but there was a difference of opinion in regard to functions and constitution. On the one hand, it was felt that the influence of such a board without statutory powers might not be sufficiently effective; on the other hand, it was held that the influence of a board consisting of representatives of a variety of interests and outlook would strengthen the hands of the Minister. After carefully considering the matter, the Board agreed on the desirability of instituting a Board of Vernacular Education in each province, but preferred to leave the functions and the constitution to each individual province.

INSPECTORATE.

In most provinces, under Local or Self-Government or similar Acts, District Boards or other statutory bodies exercise almost full control over vernacular education in their respective areas. These Acts have removed from the Provincial Government and their officers many powers which they formerly exercised. The report of the sub-committee observes that there is little evidence to show that local bodies generally are developing a higher sense of civic responsibility in educational administration. Whilst the delegation of all powers in regard to educational affairs by the local body to the Government Inspector may not receive general acceptance yet the Committee felt that an improved Government inspectorate with wide powers of control would improve the administration of primary education. The Committee in its report accordingly recommended that the inspectorate should be appointed by Government, that every District Inspector should be a member of the Provincial Service, that unless a special administrative officer were appointed, the Inspector should act as the administrative officer of the local body in all matters affecting vernacular education, and that all questions of transfer, appointment, dismissal and increments should be decided by him in consultation with the Divisional Inspector in the case of anglo-vernacular teachers, the District Inspectress having the same powers in all matters concerning women teachers. In addition, the Committee recommended the appointment at headquarters of a senior officer whose duties should be wholly connected with the administration of primary education and who should also act ast as Secretary of the proposed Board of Vernacular Education.

These recommendations were carefully considered by the Central Advisory Board. While there was not unanimity in regard to the removal of certain powers from the local body to the Inspector or to an administrative officer, the majority of the members of the Board were strongly in favour of removing such executive matters as the appointment and transfer of teachers from the local body to the Inspector. A small minority, whilst admitting the laxity of local body administration, preferred not to hand over these powers but to attempt to improve the present system. After long discussion, the Board decided that a copy of the Report of this committee should be forwarded to the Provincial Governments for consideration and such action as they might consider necessary. The Government of India are anxious that the recommendations of the Committee shall receive early attention from Provincial Governments.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

The Report of the Women's Education Committee of the Board on the curriculum of girls' primary schools in India was also considered by the Board at its meeting on the 28th January, 1938. Important recommendations made in the report are that the curriculum should be expressed in terms of activities, that in the primary classes the general curriculum for boys and girls need not be different and that co-education up to the age of about 10 is not objectionable. There was general agreement at the meeting of the Board in regard to these recommendations, and also on the need of efficient teachers, competent inspection and abundant handwork material for the satisfactory teaching of any curriculum for primary schools.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Another important subject considered by the special committee was the inclusion of religious instruction in the curriculum of primary schools. While opinion was not unanimous in the committee in regard to this question, there was agreement that an education divorced from religion was sterile and that primary education without teaching the basic principles common to all religions was incomplete. The Board whilst generally agreeing with this opinion preferred on account of the difficulties and the contentious nature of the subject to make no specific recommendation and also on the recommendation made in the report that a common language was desirable for India.

After considering the various recommendations made by its Women's Education Committee on the curriculum of girls' primary schools in India, the Board decided that a copy of this report should also be forwarded to the Provincial Governments for consideration and such action as they might consider necessary. The Government of India are confident that these two reports with the recommendations will receive the earnest consideration of the Provincial Governments.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Another subject of considerable importance which engaged the attention of the Board was the Report on Vocational Education in India by Mr. A. Abbott, C.B.E., formerly Chief Inspector of Technical Schools, Board of Education, England, with a section on General Education and Administration by Mr. S. H. Wood, M.C., Director of Intelligence, Board of Education, England, copies of which have already been forwarded to Provincial Governments. Mr. Abbott, who was present at the meeting, explained more precisely the meaning and function of the industrial survey and agreed that the intention was accurately stated in his summary of recommendations, viz., that every province should make a survey of the educational needs of its industries and commerce. It was agreed that the figures of the number in employment in different grades in various industries, particularly the power industries, would give the information required and could, without difficulty, be obtained to a reasonable degree of accuracy. Corresponding figures for handicrafts would, however, be less reliable. The danger of creating unemployment of another kind by developing technical schools to such an extent that occupations could not absorb the products of the schools was also pointed out, and for this reason the need of a survey was considered to be all the more urgent. The Board considered that an estimation of the demand of educated labour of each industry or group of industries would be sufficient. The Government of India bring this suggestion to the notice of Provincial Governments when any reorganisation of their school system is under consideration.

WARDHA SCHEME

In the course of discussion on the Wood-Abbott Report mentioned above, the scheme which is popularly known as the Wardha Education Scheme was referred to. So many important issues arose in this connexion that the Board felt a further examination was desirable. It therefore appointed a special sub-committee with powers to co-opt, to examine the scheme of educational reconstruction incorporated in the Wardha Scheme in the light of the Wood-Abbott Report and other relevant documents, e.g., the reports of committees appointed by certain Provincial Governments, and to make recommendations—vide Resolution no. (3) of the Board. It is proposed to call a meeting of this sub-committee in Simla during the summer.

INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

Among the other subjects considered at the meeting of the Board was the formation of a National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in India. The Government of India for some time previously had considered the question of the relations between India and the Organisation of the League of Nations for Intellectual Co-operation, especially with reference to the creation of a National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in India. As it was considered desirable that, pending a decision on the question of the formation of such a committee, India should co-operate in the work of intellectual co-operation of the League of Nations as far as possible, the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India was appointed as Correspondent with the Secretariat of the International Committee of the League on Intellectual Co-operation and with the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, Paris. Subsequently, the Inter-University Board, India, undertook the function of a National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in India so far as question of higher education were concerned. As the present arrangements are working satisfactorily, the Central Advisory Board of Education recommended that these arrangements should continue. The Government of India accept this recommendation.

EDUCATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

It may be recalled that in 1935 the Board passed a series of important resolutions regarding educational reconstruction in India. The Government of India were naturally anxious that these recommendations should receive early and sympathetic attention from Provincial Governments, primarily because of the recognised and pressing need for dealing urgently with the problems to which those recommendations related. They accordingly forwarded copies of the resolutions to Provincial Governments with their letter no. F. 1-6 (a) 36-C.A.B., dated the 30th April 1936, for consideration. A summary of the reports received from the Provincial Governments on the action taken or proposed to be taken on these resolutions was placed before the Board which noted with satisfaction that practically every province was alive to the need of reconstruction and that several were considering the possibility of reconstruction on the lines approximating to those suggested by the Board. The Board also noted with satisfaction that the Provincial Governments were generally implementing the recommendations made in the Report of its Women's Education Committee on the primary education of girls in India.

SATYAVATI CONVICTED OF SEDITION

High Court Grants Bail Application

LAHORE, June 4.

Shrimati Satyavati, a prominent Congress worker of Delhi, who was convicted by the Additional District Magistrate of Delhi on a charge of sedition has been ordered to be released on bail of Rs 1,000, by Mr. Justice Bhide of the Lahore High Court.

She was alleged to have delivered a seditious speech, at a Kisan Conference convened by the District Congress Committee, Delhi, at village Mandhi on March 11 last.

She was found guilty and directed to furnish a bond of Rs. 500, with one surety to keep peace and be of good behaviour for one year She refused to furnish the bond and preferred jail.

Lala Shamlal, M.L.A. filed an urgent Bail Application in her behalf and His Lordship, after hearing him for five minutes, granted the Bail Application.—A. P.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Death was caused by homicidal stab wounds inflicted by the suspect Swalikhani, son of Gulzar, by means of a knife, was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's jury to-day, at the resumed inquest on the body of a watchman named Khyalmir Shamir (40), residing at Grant Road who was stabbed at Lamington Road on May 29, he was removed to the J.J. Hospital, where he died the same day.

A rider was added by the jury that the suspect Swalikhine ought to be prosecuted under Section 304 of Indian Penal Code.

Mohommed Noora stated that on the night of May 23 he was seated on a cot with a friend at the junction of Lamington Road and Gilder Street, when he saw a man coming from the direction of the Madhavji Dharmsi Mill. He soon noticed that the man had covered his face and he stood against the wall of the mill. Within a minute or two witness heard cries of distress, and looking round, witness saw the man with a knife.

He then tried to approach the alleged assailant but the latter ran away along Gilder Street, and hid himself near the staircase of a building at New Foras Road.

FATAL OVERDOSE OF OPIUM.

A verdict of death by opium-poisoning which the deceased had voluntarily administered to himself was returned at the inquest on Syed Ebrahim Syed Ali. The man, the Jury added, evidently took an overdose, as he was addicted to the drug.

The possession of a one-year-old child formed the basis of a case, which was argued before the Chief Presidency Magistrate

In this case Kashibai charged her husband Sonya Ambaji and Shantya Ambaji, her brother-in-law with kidnapping her child from legal guardianship. As directed by the Magistrate, the child in question was produced to-day in Court by the father to be handed over to the mother.

The defence counsel on behalf of the father argued that the child would be better looked after by the father. The child, he said, was a pet of the father and he was looking after its comforts. Everything was done to make it happy Father, according to him was in a better position to look after the child.

Magistrate:—What is he doing?

Defence Counsel:—He is employed in a restaurant and has to work from 8 in the morning till about 1-30 a. m.

Magistrate:— How can he then look after the child? Has he got a special nurse.

Counsel:—Sister-in-law would look after the child.

Magistrate:—Surely a mother is a better person to look after her child, than a sister-in-law.

The mother, with tears in her eyes implored the Magistrate to let her have possession of her only child.

Defence Counsel, at this stage stated that his client was prepared to take back the mother also if she would stay with her husband. He then related the circumstances which led to the unpleasantness between the husband and the wife and remarked that the wife had left her husband at the instigation of the mother-in-law.

Remarking that a mother was the best person to look after a child, the Magistrate directed the child to be given back to the mother.

Affectionately patting the child the mother took possession of her child and embraced it. The child demonstrated its joy hugging the mother.

Villagers rushing to see the "Wall Newspaper," put up by the B. P. S. F. in connection with the Literacy Campaign at Kharbaon (Phiwandi Taluk).

Time and place did not matter with the students who were out on a Literacy Campaign, launched by the B. P. S. F. Villagers from Kharbaon (Bhiwandi Taluk), are seen learning alphabets under a tree.

LITERACY CAMPAIGN CONCLUDED

Students Return To Bombay After Successful Work

Due to the early rain Bombay students had to conclude their Tembhavali-Kharbaon (Bhivandi) centre which has been one of the ideal centres in the literacy campaign launched by the Presidency Students' Federation.

The Literacy Campaign did not prove to be a bed of roses to the students. The absolute scarcity of water, and other sanitary disadvantages hindered them every time

The students tactfully secured the sympathy of the villagers by first touching their immediate needs such as water supply, school accommodation, road construction, etc. and directing them in the way of getting an immediate relief. Once the love and sympathies of the villagers captured and their co-operation secured the students could go much ahead in their main project of literating the poor villagers.

Adult education was given by means of lectures and magic lantern. Magic lantern was the topic of the whole area during the last two weeks for which Mr. D. D. Palashikar of the Bombay Humanatarian League who accompanied the students in all the villages deserves all credit.

The student workers of the Federation by their hard manual work gave practical demonstrations in public hygiene such as keeping the village clean, etc. Courses in elementary physical training were imparted along with organised sports for the village children and youth and sports on an organised basis were conducted. It was a sight to see about 150 village children taking part in the games.

A new feature introduced in the life of the villages was the "Wall newspaper". This showing the life conditions of the people, was a great attraction and its educative values in the scheme are really great. Managed efficiently it proved a mighty weapon in the hands of the students to fight the course of illiteracy and also the various other social weaknesses of the ryot. Remarkable results are likely to follow from a nation-wide practice of working up these wall-newspapers.

Bilaspur Enquiry Committee's Member Suspected Of Bias Against Govt. Servants

Memorial, Urging His Removal From Committee, Submitted To Governor

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. G. S. Page, M.L.A., has submitted a memorial to His Excellency the Governor of Central Provinces and Berar, praying him to remove Mr. G. S. Brahmarakshas from membership of the Bilaspur Enquiry Committee as his attitude towards the Government servants involved in the case was found highly prejudicial. Throughout the inquiry, it was stated in the memorial, he showed his confirmed bias against them.

The following remark is stated to have been made by Mr. Brahamarakshas:—

"The allegations, if analysed, would show that some of the miscreants were parties to the tampering with the boxes, the tying of a person with a rope. If we begin to show undue leniency from the beginning to one party, simply on the score of their being Government servants, we should be stifling evidence which might otherwise voluntarily come forward to support the alleged charges."

Mr. Page submits that the law presumes every person innocent until such time as he is proved guilty according to the universally accepted canons of jurisprudence. Thus it is not open to a member of a tribunal to describe any Government servant, much less a person whose guilt has yet to be established, as a "miscreant."

Mr. Page submits that a person who passed such remarks on non-applicants does not deserve to be a member of the committee, and that this continuance on the committee is clearly prejudicial to the Government servants concerned in getting a fair trial. He requests His Excellency to take steps to remove Mr. Brahmarakshas from the membership of the inquiry committee and, if need be, to appoint "another unprejudiced person" in his place.

Commanding officers of squadrons of the British Auxiliary Air Force attended at Air Ministry yesterday afternoon. They were received by the Under Secretary of State for Air and subsequently saw the Air Minister, Sir Kingsley Wood.

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This daring treatise containing original 24 illustrations of positions (Assans) is for the first time permitted to be released for adult circulation only. Only 'bona-fide' married people can have this private course directly from us on remittance of Rs. 2, either by M.O., P.O. or in Stamps.

THE BIRTH-CONTROL CLINIC (India)

Opp: G. P. O.—P. O. BOX 414.

BOMBAY, 1.

Village Panchayats To Be Strengthened

Minister Patil Promises Amendment Of Acts In Address To Local Bodies Conference

SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE PROGRAMME OF WORK THAT SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN BY VARIOUS LOCAL BOARDS WERE MADE BY THE HON. MR. L. M. PATIL, MINISTER FOR LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, WHILE PRESIDING OVER THE CONFERENCE OF LOCAL BODIES, WHICH COMMENCED ITS SESSION AT THE CORPORATION HALL ON SATURDAY EVENING.

He also announced that the question of Paucity funds to carry out various municipal schemes would be shortly examined in all its aspects by a committee.

REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE

The Conference which is being held under the auspices of the Local Self-Government Institute was attended by representatives of such local bodies in the Bombay Presidency, in Sind and in some Indian States, as are members of the institute.

Mr. S. S. Naik Secretary of the Institute welcomed the guests.

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil in the course of his speech said:

CIVIC CONSCIOUSNESS

"We are meeting to-day at a very opportune moment. For the last fifty years the Indian National Congress is carrying on the struggle for independence of our country with a grim and uncompromising determination. It has roused the starving millions from their slumber and has awakened in their hearts new hopes and aspirations of freedom from political and economic bondage. People of India to-day are more conscious of their political rights and no less conscious of their political responsibilities. This consciousness is universal and widespread and, I am glad to say that it is being partly harnessed to the improvement of local self-governing institutions with a view to secure efficient administration in those bodies that already exist at the moment and the signs of a growing desire to manage their own civic affairs within the limits of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on local bodies by statute, are not wanting. The time has now come for bringing the local bodies into unison with the principles and the spirit of representative democracy with a view to making it possible for the people to give better effect to their local needs and desires regarding the civic welfare. Government have, therefore, already abolished nominations local bodies and have made provisions in several Acts governing different units of administration for reservation of seats in joint electorates for minorities."

PRESENT SYSTEM

"Before considering either the desirability or the prospects of further change it would be as well to review the actual working of the present system from the point of view of efficiency. And it may be said, taking a broad view of efficiency that the present system has not given as satisfactory results as it could possibly have done. Most of the local Government services can be more efficiently and economically run. Our roads in the vast majority of cases are bad enough. The sanitary arrangements in our towns and villages could be greatly improved so that there will be no offensive conditions arising from defective sewerage. The water supply is not plentiful though it is fairly pure.

The number of well equipped and well managed hospitals will have to be greatly increased if we want to take effective precautions against the spread of infectious diseases. House refuse and shop refuse will have to be regularly collected and disposed of without causing offence. Parks and pleasure grounds will have to be provided for. The relief of the poor will have to be provided for; our schools will have to be staffed by capable and intellectual teachers."

LACK OF FUNDS

"The failure to achieve most of the above things is attributable not so much to lack of goodwill as to lack of funds. The question of this paucity of funds is of very great importance and will shortly be examined in all its aspects by a committee. I am of opinion that most of the local bodies have not yet seen their way to tap a number of possible sources of revenue and I think they must seriously take into hand the question of raising funds if they want to run the existing local services more efficiently or extend the present ones."

HOUSING REFORM

Dealing with the housing problem the Hon. Mr. Patil said, "Government possesses powers for a compulsory acquisition of private property when wanted for public purposes, subject to reasonable compensation to the private proprietor but it may be noted that the economic difficulties of housing reform are not ended when the municipality has bought out the private owner of slum properties in the heart of a modern city. There still remains the greatest of economic difficulties, namely, the inability of the city worker to pay an economic rent on the new houses or tenements."

INTERFERENCE IN OFFICIALS' WORK

On the question of the creation of a cadre of officers of local bodies he said: "I am inclined to behave that the elected councillors and members sometimes unduly interfere in the work of these officers. The functions and powers of these officers are fairly well-defined and I think it would be far better for the elected members to confine their activities merely to deliberative functions. Elected members should only decide what things are to be done and leave the carrying out of these things to the officers.

Continuing he said, "The permanent officers enjoy little or no protection under the statutes especially when their duty conflicts with the individual interests of some members. Under the circumstances there is either logrolling or inefficient administration or both. Now this is a very undesirable state of affairs and ought to be put an end to."

DUTY OF LOCAL BODIES

Turning to what the local boards and village panchayats should do the Hon. Minister said, "They will have to devote more and more attention to the construction of new roads and their maintenance; the village water supply will have to be improved; greater medical relief will have to be provided; the number of schools will have to be increased and a vigorous campaign will have to be launched for the liquidation of illiteracy. The rising generation ought to be educated and equipped with knowledge and ideas necessary for the discharge of greater responsibilities that will be devolving on them in course of time." He hoped that the local boards would utilise the government subsidies in the best interest of social well-being.

Continuing, he said, "The district local boards have been recently relieved of an acknowledged encumbrance of the taluka local boards which merely did agency functions for the district local boards at comparatively greater cost which was not commensurate with the ultimate utility of the things done by them. The abolition of the taluka local boards will, I hope, help to coordinate and integrate the different services much better than before. Naturally the scope of activities and responsibilities of the district local boards are greatly enhanced and I trust. The district local boards will acquit themselves well in the discharge of their functions."

As for smaller unites of local administration, such as the Village Sanitary Committees and the sanitary boards the Hon. Minister announced that the desirability of their retention was being considered by Government. If they were abolished they would be substituted by panchayats or minor municipalities.

VILLAGERS AND PANCHAYATS

Proceeding, he said, "Even though under the present Village Panchayat Act it is open to villagers to ask for panchayat form of Government for the management of their civic affairs the villagers do not appear to have taken kindly to Panchayats. This is partly due to the apathy and ignorance of the villagers and partly due to the scope of activities being unduly restricted under the present Village Panchayat Act. Government intend to clothe the Panchayats with additional powers and I am confident that the Villagers with their robust commonsense and hardy civic spirit will manage their affairs and make the panchayats a success.

ACTS MAY BE AMENDED

"In conclusion, I may say that on our part we will make the necessary amendments in the various Acts governing local bodies with a view to affording greater opportunities for useful work in the direction of the fulfilment of newer needs and duties arising out of well-recognised principles of social administration."

Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, S. S. Morey, President, District Local Board, Poona; M. S. Mukadam, Member, District Local Board, Panchmahals; Lalvani, Member, Karachi Municipality; S. G. Dhabolkar, President, Kolhapur Municipality; Tambakad, Member, District Board, Dharwar: Sardar Bhimbai Naik, President District Board, Nasik; Bhailal S. Patel, District Board, Ahmedabad, Kulkarni, Member Sangli Municipality; and Sri Ranga Kamat, Member, Beilhomgal, Municipality, also addressed the gathering on various aspects of local self-Government.

The Subjects Committee of the Conference is meeting at the local self-Government Institute to frame resolutions to be placed before the open session of the Conference which meets on Sunday.

ALL-INDIA STUDENTS FEDERATION

Plan Of Work Chalked Out For The Year

(From Our Correspondent)

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

The Working Committee of the All-India Students' Federation met here on May 29, 30 and 31. Members from Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Cuttack, Lahore and other places attended. Among those present were Mr. M. L. Shah (Bombay), Pramode Sen (Calcutta), R. Rath (Cuttack), Ismail Madah (Delhi), and Mr. Ansar Harvani, the General Secretary of A.I.S.F.

PROGRAMME OF WORK

A comprehensive programme of work for the next session when Universities will reopen after the summer vacation was laid down by Mr. Ansar Harvani and was adopted by the National Executive of A.I.S.F. The programme includes opening of the cultural centres in mill and rural areas with a view to bring about closer contacts between the workers, peasants and the students. It was also decided to start night schools for adults, and reading rooms with a view to speed up mass education.

Mr. Ansar Harvani emphasised the importance of cultural activities conducted by A.I.S.F., and suggested that music clubs, dramatic societies should be run by student organisations. It has also been decided to start at least one physical culture centre at every important educational centre.

SAVE WORLD FROM FASCISM

The A.I.S.F., demanded of all the Fascist countries to release the anti-Fascist prisoners and called upon the students of democratic countries to intensify their anti-Fascist activities to save the peace and culture of humanity.

It was further decided to carry on intensive propaganda to boycott the Japanese goods, and a resolution was passed to congratulate the Indian National Congress on its decision to send a medical mission to China and asked the constituents of A.I.S.F., to help the mission with men and money.

A resolution was passed condemning the Bengal Government for restricting the students' activities and protested against the speech of District Magistrate of Nakhali in which he declared Students' Federation to be a Communist organisation. The National Executive called upon the Bengal Students Federation to counteract such propaganda.

A request was made to the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress to ask the Ministers for Education in Congres Provinces to raise the restrictions from students taking part in politics without any delay.

WORLD YOUTH CONFERENCE

It was decided to send a delegation to attend the World Youth Congress which is to be held in New York. And the following were elected to be the members of the delegation.

Mr. Ansar Harvani, General Secretary of A.I.S.F., Mr. Prabodhchand (Lahore), Mr. Surender (Lahore), Mr. K. Ahmad Abbas (Aligarh and Bombay), Mr. Ismail Madah (Delhi).

Mr. Ansar Harvani was authorised to nominate some more delegates who are prepared to go at their own expense.

That time was now ripe for a close examination of the question of the Rupee Ratio and Indian Currency by the Government as well as others interested in them, was the opinion expressed by Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas Morarji, President of the Indian Merchants Chamber at Bombay who met the members of the Mysore Chambers at Bangalore yesterday informally.

Swiss Customs Officers Foil Conspiracy To Smash French Democracy

Combination Of Big Capitalists Found: Lavish Supply Of Arms From Germany And Italy

FROM "REYNOLDS NEWS."

A GOOD FRENCHMAN LOVES A DEFINITION. HE LIKES TO KNOW SHAPE, CONTENT, TEXTURE AND COLOUR. This passion for precision comes from a fierce love of freedom which, having been gained by so much fighting, is not to be surrendered as one would give up a seat in a cafe to a pretty woman.

THE FRENCH ARE GALLANT, BUT REALIST. And so, on the morning of November 16, 1937, millions of Frenchmen wanted to know just what lay behind a small, discreet paragraph in the Press, which stated that an inquiry was to be held in the Department of the Seine into a plot against the safety of the State.

"AGAINST THE STATE? BUT I AM THE STATE," exclaimed fourteen million French wage earners united solidly behind the Popular Front.

But that little paragraph of 16 words was the first rent in a shroud-like hood which, as it was torn away, disclosed to the horrified French people the foul features of a conspiracy so fantastic and so dreadful in its possible consequences that some turned away from the Medusa head pretending that such horrors could not exist.

* * *

Many were less fearful. Strong hands and fearless eyes grasped at the hood, and saw deep into the plot of murder and terror, treason and arson.

Where vile provocation with foreign-made infernal machines blew into the air the blood-stained limbs of innocent people;

Where girls were stabbed to death in the underground;

Where exiled anti-Fascist leaders were foully murdered by the roadside;

Where suspect accomplices were stilled by iron clubs;

Where the bacilli of dread disease were similarly employed;

Where high officers did not scruple to countenance the method of the thuggee;

Where great industrialists and bankers, with the natural loathing of a privileged class for the Popular Front, encouraged sedition, backed by the bomb and the knife;

Where foreign Governments lent funds and arms to traitorous Frenchmen who would prefer their fatherland at the feet of its enemies rather than that their countrymen should enjoy decency, comfort and security; and, finally,

Where the Royalists, those who claimed to be more French than France itself, would employ the armies of Germany and Italy so that these companions of the Holy Ghost, these Knights of the Golden Fleece, could crawl up through the sewers of Paris to a coronation of crime in the bomb-shattered and blood-stained ruins of Notre Dame.

De la Rocque's Fascist fighting leagues and the Royalists, palpably out for trouble, had been dissolved.

They had resorted immediately to underground conspiracy.

Money was forthcoming in millions from great French capitalists, arms from Germany and Italy. Fortresses were built under the priavte houses of the conspirators, arms in large quantities stored near railway stations.

Over 200 radio transmitting sets were discovered, mostly near the French strategic fortifications. Private prisoners with torture chambers were built for Popular Front M.P.'s and Trade Union and Co-operative leaders.

Skilled engineers supervised the workings. Trained staff officers directed the military side, astute bankers purchased supplies, and complacent German and Italian frontier officials permitted huge lorries, heavily laden with arms, to pass into France.

France's new frontier of fear, rebel Spain, was an egress for assassins and the desperate demi-monde, such as the Marquis de Portago, an adventure and sometimes Franco's agent in London, who gives dud cheques for gambling transactions one for 205,000 francs.

Discovery of Plot

The plot itself was a simple reproduction of the eminently successful Reichstag fire concoction. A fearful outrage was to take place, and the Communists blamed. A Red scare cry would produce panic, and in the chaos a Party of Law and Order could seize power.

The army was likely to be divided, but the conspirators hoped that, with the massacre of all Left-Wing leaders, the army, under the threat of a German and Italian invasion would accept the inevitability of the dictatorship.

On October 16, 1937, two Swiss Customs officers, tranquilly smoking their pipes and with rifles slung, walked casually in the direction of Coruet, along National Road No. 5, which is the highway from Geneva to Paris.

The autumn day was nippy, the younger guard swung his toe at a pebble. It flew a few feet. He kicked another and yet another. The young Swiss was having a grand time to-day.

His elder companion laughed, but suddenly and quickly took his pipe from his mouth and made a snatch at a pebble just about to be kicked. He found in his hand a Parabellum automatic pistol cartridge.

Like a paper chase these "pebbles" were followed to the French frontier, and there French Customs officials took up the chase and found a large broken packet lying in the middle of National Road No. 5. The Surete Nationale swiftly traced the car which, overloaded, had spilt a portion of its cargo. It belonged to M. Jakubiez, a Parisian draughtsman, who was arrested immediately on his return to Paris; but there were no cartridges in his car.

"Where had they gone to?" the police queried. To a quiet suburban villa in the Avenue St. Clair, Rueill, near Paris. Quiet, certainly, but deadly also. Beneath the house had been excavated a prison, with cells, an armoury stuffed with arms, and a hospital. Louis Joseph Mallicone, guardian of this odious fortress, was straightaway arrested.

But who built these holes of hell? George Vasselin, 13, Rue de Bethencourt, of Dieppe. And to Dieppe, beloved of English spinsters and old Anglo-Indian Colonels, who live pensions out in fussy tranquillity, the inquiry shifted.

"Who ordered the work?" the shivering Vasselin was asked.

"My boss, Anceux, a big building contractor."

The boss, a former president of De la Rocques Croix de Feu, was raided. Concrete dugouts and arms were found. And now the great tentacles of the slimy octopus were seen to worm sinuously their way beneath the warm soil of France.

Chief Inspector Mondanel (later he was to be made an officer of the Legion of Honour for his services in rending the Hoods) said: "It is like a crime thriller, only worse, and it is not over by far."

An antique shop yielded, beneath its Louis Quinze chairs and mock Venuses, five cases of cartridges and forty-five Schmesser sub-machine guns, eighty loaders, and much war material. Beneath a boarding-house, where elderly spinsters sat placidly knitting, were found fully-equipped staff headquarters, with enough explosives to blow all the spinsters in France into smithreens.

Minister's Statement

Now Marx Dormoy, Minister of Justice, issued a statement. It said that the C.S.A.R. (Secret Committee of Revolutionary Action) was the fountain from which flowed this foul and poisonous water. Behind the fountain was a source, a great reservoir. It must be traced.

Near the Gare St. Lazare in Paris, arms and equipment for a whole battalion were found in the house of the President of the Umbrella Manufacturers' Federation. The guns were German and Italian.

Soon the arrests began to give social shape to the conspiracy—General Duseigneur, a former chief of the Air Force; the Duc Pozzo di Borgo, Eugene Deloncle, a member of the Paris Chamber of Commerce, kept free for a few days, but was arrested, and proved to be one of the main Cagoulards. Now the trail ran back to the murder of two prominent Italian anti-Fascists, the Rosselli brothers, and to the outrage at the Employers' Federation in the Rue Presburg.

The Rosselli murder was thought to have been committed by the Italian secret police, but now it was proved to be the work of the Hooded Men. As the Rosellis were taking a country drive in an old Ford, two great cars, full of Cagoulards, drew across their road, and these two champions of democracy were shot and stabbed to death.

Michelin, the great rubber works were openly mentioned as the centre of the conspiracy.

Locuty, a technician at the Michelin works, confessed that, after a chic lunch with an 18-year-old blonde at one of the smartest restaurants in Paris, he placed the bomb in the offices of the Employers' Federation which exploded and killed two policemen.

This was followed by a further explosion at the Union of Parisian Metal Works. As these were two employers' Federations, Communists were blamed. In fact, it was a pretty prelude to the Paris Reichstag fire.

* * *

Army cards, cards of identity, Trade Union cards, policemen's uniforms and warrants were discovereed in various raided premises, and showed how expert and detailed was the full conspiracy which the hood of the Cagoulards hoped to hide.

Plans showed that the disused chalk workings which run for so many miles beneath Paris had been thoroughly explored, and could be used for moving troops from point to point of the city. A handbook, dealing comprehensively with street fighting and house bombing, had been run off in hundreds. A list of Popular Front deputies, with the places where they were to be taken, showed the preparation for an ultra-Hitlerian proscription.

Discovery of the conspiracy did not cry halt to tragedy. The colossal quantity of munitions discovered in Paris, especially in the Rue St. Lazare, were transported to the municipal laboratory at Villejuif. Here they inexplicably exploded, and the bodies of fourteen living people were just blown away in the cold winter's wind.

In fact, the first public demonstration against the Cagoulards took place on the occasion of the funeral of the fourteen victims at Villejuif, but, meanwhile, the trail was moving back to more and more horrors.

Jif, the ex-Cagoulard killed near Belgium, and the young woman detective stabbed to death in the metro, were now known to have been murdered by the Hooded Men.

PEOPLE WHO FINANCED

Who finances? Who commands? everybody asks. These men who have been arrested, some are important, some just adventurers. They are but the executive staff. Who, however, are the controllers of the levers?

Leading employers' organisations, big financiers, are palpably involved. The Hooded Men had two hundred million francs at their disposal.

General Duseigneur was linked with Mussolini through Commandante Beccallaroe. The General visited Rome, and also went to rebel Spain, while the notorious Baron von Potters was the liaison between the Cagoulards and Berlin.

Were this story published in all its brutality, did the French people learn just what viciousness the opponents of the Popular Front had been perpetrating, and how they had been helped by Germany, Italy, and Franco, nothing could stop an outraged people from taking a salutary revenge which might bring war.

* * *

But France cannot be sure of England. She remembers that Franco's rising was planned and assisted by Englishmen sitting at a typically English roast beef dinner at Simpson's in the Strand.

She knows that the aeroplane which flew Franco to revolt was supplied from England.

She knows that many who would like to wear the hood are to be found in England's stately homes.

She knows that a great deal of Cagoulard money came from London and New York: one cheque for thirty thousand dollars and one for five million francs came to France that way.

BERLIN June 3.

The liner "Hamburg" arrived at Cuxhaven and disembarked passengers but no information was forthcoming with regard to Gudenburg and nothing is known with regard to his arrival or present whereabouts.

INDIA MUST HAVE RIGHT TO DISCRIMINATE

Reservation Of Coastal Trade Alone Will Help Progress Of Indian Mercantile Marine

The Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay has addressed the following to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political and Services Department, Bombay on the Bill to Control the Coastal Traffic of India.

While my Committee consider that the bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee is an improvement on the bill as it was originally introduced in the Assembly by Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, they are definitely of the opinion that as stated by many members of the Select Committee it will not, as it stands, fulfil the object that it has in view, namely, the development of Indian Mercantile Marine.

NEED FOR RESERVATION.

The coastal trade of India is open to all flags at present and the only effective way, therefore, to build up an Indian Mercantile Marine is, as recommended by the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee, "the eventual reservation of the Indian coastal trade for ships, the ownership and the controlling interests of which are predominantly Indian". This could only be done by reserving the coastal trade of India to ships owned controlled and managed by the nationals of the country.

RIGHT TO DISCRIMINATE.

The bill, however, does not want any discrimination between British and Indian shipping as declared in the statement of Objects and Reasons. My Committee are unable to agree to such a position. They hold it is the inherent right of the country to reserve its coastal traffic to ships owned, controlled and managed by the nationals of the country. Such reservation is in force in almost all the important countries of the world, and this country must not be prevented from exercising that right without which the development of India Mercantile Marine will always remain a dream. While my Committee are aware that under the existing provisions of the present Government of India Act, there can be no discrimination between British and Indian Shipping, they are of the opinion that these safeguards against discrimination are not in the interest of India and that India has the right to discriminate against non-national interests, whenever and wherever the interests of India require it. They, therefore, cannot endorse the statement that there should be no discrimination between British and Indian shipping, and maintain that, particularly in view of the manner in which British shipping has crushed Indian shipping ventures in the past, India should have the same power to discriminate in favour of its national ships, as is possessed by the self-governing Dominions under the Statute of Westminster to discriminate in favour of its national ships and to enact such merchant shipping legislation as it likes and to regulate its coasting trade in such a manner as it pleases, so that the interests of national shipping may be safeguarded, with a view to build up an Indian merchant navy as universally demanded throughout India for years past.

DOES NOT MEET SITUATION.

As stated above, the Bill, as it stands, will not achieve the object namely, the development of an Indian merchant navy, which all have in view, and my Committee share the views expressed by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai that "the improvements effected by the Select Committee do not go far enough to achieve the objects of either reserving coastal shipping to Indian enterprise or eliminating objectionable practices" and, therefore, strongly endorse the suggestion made by him that in view of the great national importance of the shipping industry "the Government should take the initiative in bringing forward a measure which should encourage and protect Indian enterprise."

GOVT. OF INDIA INDIFFERENT

My Committee further regret to observe that while every maritime Government of the world including that of the Government of Great Britain, has been taking every possible step, including substantial financial help to maintain the supremacy of its national shipping both in its domestic and international maritime trade, not only have the Government of India opposed every private measure brought forward in the Legislatures with the object of helping Indian shipping even for the bare existence of the existing Indian shipping —leave aside the question of its development and growth—but they have done nothing to carry out their promises and assurances repeated on several occasions to the effect that Indian shipping secures a substantial portion of the coastal and the overseas trade of India.

As regards the changes made in the bill, my Committee welcome the new definition of "coastal traffic" since the expression "coastal trade" has always meant trade on the coasts of India, Burma and Ceylon.

REGISTRATION CLAUSE

They further recognise the necessity of the registration clause and are in general agreement with the conditions required of the applicant for registration, as laid down in Clause 4. They are, however, opposed to the imposition of such heavy burdens as the possessing of a sum of one lakh of rupees as working capital and the depositing of ten thousand rupees with the Central Government as security before registration, on sailing ships of any tonnage whatsoever, as they feel that to demand such a heavy sums from them would entirely ruin the great economic service which the sailing ships render to the transport of goods and passengers and will drive them out of existence. It is necessary to provide that the Certificate of Registration shall be granted without any delay and to this end suggest the addition of the words "without any delay" between the words "granted" and "to" in the first line of Clause 4 (2).

LIMIT TONNAGE

Moreover, the mere registration of ships is not going to develop an Indian mercantile marine. On the contrary, as long as the tonnage on the coast is not limited and every one flying and flag is allowed to come in the "economic employment" in the words of Lord Irwin, of the transport service on the coast will become impossible. My Committee would, therefore, like to invite your attention to the remarks which they offered in their letter dated the 6th January 1937 in connection with a similar measure introduced in the Council of State. They are as follows:

"My Committee, therefore, are of the opinion that it is imperative that the bill should be suitably modified by the incorporation of a further clause vesting power in the Government of India to limit the total quantity of tonnage plying on the coast and to make it obligatory on such tonnage to obtain necessary licence for that purpose. Such licences should be issued by the Government of India to Indian and non-Indian tonnage in such proportion as is in consonance with the national demand and the legitimate claims for natural expansion of the existing Indian shipping companies and their declared policy referred to above so that at any rate the 50 per cent of the total tonnage thus licensed to start with may be owned, controlled and managed by the nationals of the country."

My Committee would like to add that the above 50 per cent. must reach 100 per cent. within a period of ten years.

With reference to the power taken under clause 5 for fixing minimum rates of fare and freight for the carriage of passengers and goods, while my Committee are fully conscious of the great and inherent difficulties connected with this question, they would like to give it a trial, provided the bill would authorise the constitution of a Shipping Board on which all interests would be represented which may settle the question of minimum rates of fare and freight as contemplated in Section 5 after giving full recognition to the principle that the shipping companies are entitled to a resonable return on the capital invested by them in that trade.

MINIMUM RATES OF FARE

My committee would also like to suggest the addition of a corresponding provision for the fixation of maximum rates of fare or freight; the bill should provide that if a complaint is made or other information is received that the rates of fare or freight charged at any time are excessive, the Shipping Board suggested above should be empowered to fix the maximum rates of fare or freight.

While my Committee have tried to offer a few remarks on some of the important provisions of the bill, they would like once again to emphasise the fact, as it has been emphasised by several Members of the Select Committee, that the bill as it stands will not achieve the object which is contemplated by the bill, namely the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine.

Harwood League Football

Narrow Victory For R. A. Colaba

Caltex Beaten By 2 Goals To 1 In Close Match

Saturday's game, in the first division of the Harwood League Football Tournament, which was played between the Royal Artillery Colaba and the Caltex Company, resulted in a close victory for the former by an odd goal in three.

The losers put up a plucky fight and credit must be given to Webb, their left back, who played a great game was more prominent than all others in defence. Webb was responsible for spoiling many a dangerous movement of the Gunner's forwards.

THE GAME

The Gunners started, taking things rather easily with the result that they were being pressed by their opponents in the first 10 minutes. During this period the Caltex Company missed a great scoring chance, when in a raid, their forwards broke away nicely and Robertson, their centre-forward, failed to give the finishing touch to this fine movement. Robertson, from a very close range shot straight into Dryden's hands, the Colaba custodian, catching the ball easily made a safe clearance and the Caltex lost the best opportunity of the day. The Petroleum Company continued doing most of the attacking but met with no success as far as goal-scoring was concerned. The Batterymen relieved pressure and play was now confined to midfield except occasional run-aways by both attack-lines in turn. On one occasion Karunakar, despite good work on the left flank, did not shoot in time. He hung on to the ball and was finally dispossessed by Turner. Ottman next saved a difficult one from McDermott, who led the Gunner's attack.

PENALTY GOAL

In the 25th minute from the start the Artillerymen gained the lead, Perry, their pivot, converting a penalty-kick. Another dangerous move of the Caltex forwards was put to naught by Dryden, who did not allow the ball to get past him, when Milton sent a powerful drive.

This brought the breathing period which found the military team leading by 1 goal.

Immediately after resumption, Ottman, who kept goal for Caltex, brought off a good save, while at the other end Milton kicked wide. Following this for about quarter of an hour, the rival defences reigned supreme and hardly gave any scope to the forward. After one unsuccessful attempt, McDermott put the Gunners one more up in the 18th minute after the re-start. The winners now seemed more prominent and Osmond headed wide off a rising corner kick.

CALTEX SCORE

A clever movement, in which the Caltex inside forwards took part, saw Milton, their inside-left, beating Dryden with a tricky drive, the ball entering the right corner of the goal, although the Batterymen's goalkeeper fell flat to prevent it.

The Caltex Company tried hard to level the score and share points with their opponents but it all went in vain.

The result:—

R. A. COLABA	2 goals.
CALTEX	1 goal.

The teams were:—

R. A. COLABA: Dryden; Turner and Brack; Wilkies, Perry and Booth; Lord, Rourke, McDermott, Osmond and Burgess.

CALTEX: Ottman, Corton and Webb; Blake, Telang and D'Souza; Vaz, Gardner, Robertson, Milton and Karunakar.

Referee: Mr. F. H. Terry.

MONDAY'S GAME

Cheshires v. Bombay United at 6 p.m.

Mr. Kaliprasad Barua (Congress), who was defeated in the Local Board Gauhati election by Mr. Padma Barua and had filed an election petition alleging corruption against the latter, has withdrawn the petition as Mr. Padma has joined the Congress Party.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, June 4.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 100/4
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 102/13
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 102/11
3 per cent (1963-65) 98/3
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 98/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/2
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 113/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 119/10
3 per cent U.P. Bonds 97/0
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 103/9
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 106/15
5 1/2 per cent 1938/48 Loan 101/5

TAX FREES.

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 117/14
4 per cent 1953/62 Mysore 112/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124/8
5 1/2 per cent 1988 Mysore 101/4

CORPORATION DEBENTURES.

4 per cent 1974 B P T 110/8
4 per cent 1974 M Deb 109/8
5 per cent 1959 M Deb 118
6 per cent 1954 M Deb 131/0
6 per cent 1958 K P T 131/0

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, June 4.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 3/4
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 3/4 June-Dec.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 27/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying 3 months 1/5 15/16
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 273 1/2
Bank's buying T T 271 3/8
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,305
Bank's buying T T 1,335
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 79
Bank's buying T T 78
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 66
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 65 7/8
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 62
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 1/2
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 89 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.94.93 3rd instant.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 4th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/2 15/16 4th instant.
Shanghai/London 0/10 1/4 4th instant
Java/London 8.95 3/8 4th instant.
London/Paris 178.26 3rd instant.
London/Belgium 29.23. 3rd instant.
London/Switzerland 21.72 1/4 3rd instant.
London/Berlin 12.31 3/4 3rd instant.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 3rd instant.
London/New York 4.94.68 3rd insant.
London/Amsterdam 8.96 3/8 3rd instant
London/Italy 93.95 3rd instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain.
Gold £7-0-8 2nd instant.
Gold £7-0-9 3rd instant.
Silver London Ready 18 15/16 2nd instant.
Silver London Ready 19 1/16 3rd instant.
Silver London Forward 18 5/8 2nd instant.
Silver London Forward 18 3/4 3rd instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 2nd instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 3rd instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 2nd instant.
London Discounts 3 months 5/8 per cent 3rd instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 2nd instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 3rd instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, June 3.

GIZA	
Spot	6.74+2.
July	6.28+8.
October	6.37+9.
November	6.37+9.
January 1939	6.42+9.
March	6.49+9.
May	6.53+9.
UPPERS	
Spot	5.40+6.
July	5.33+9.
October	5.37+9.
November	5.42+9.
January 1939	5.47+9.
March	5.52+9.
May	5.56+9.

Pay In—June 10 Pay Out—June 14

Small Rally In Tata Steels

COTTON MILL SHARES STEADY

Narrow Trading Session With Scattered Buying

BOMBAY: June 4.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market was featureless and U. S. Steel shares closed Dol. 1|8 down, while Anaconda Mining shares were unchanged. In the absence of any improvement in industrial outlook American Markets are marking time awaiting fresh developments.

The local Market which was open for one hour ruled fairly steady with a moderate turnover. There was scattered buying in Tata Steel shares. Dfds. fluctuated between Rs. 920 and Rs. 950 and finally closed at Rs. 945.

Cotton Mill shares were also steady with a restricted turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

The outlook of the market is still uncertain, although the undertone is fairly good. The market will be guided by dividend declarations on Tata Steel shares and the market is expecting fairly high figures and to this extent the market may be taken to have discounted the prospects.

Foreign advices still continue discouraging as there is no improvement in either industrial outlook or economic conditions. However, markets being well liquidated the technical situation is healthy.

The long-range outlook seems encouraging as international markets are likely to get some stimulants after seasonal set-back.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, June 4.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 7 1)	346	14
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs.25y)	818	12
100 CENTURY (Rs. 8 y)	246	4
100 CENTRAL INDIA (Rs. 4 1)	228	2
100 COLABA (Rs. 4y)	139	6
100 Coorla (Rs. 5 y)	92	8
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10 y)	362	8
1 E. D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0	4 9
10 Finlay (Rs. 5 y)	122	8
100 Gokak (Rs. 3 y)	145	0
1,000 Hindustan	1,600	0
100 Indore (nil)	52	8
100 Khatau (Rs. 3 y)	109	0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8+4 b)	268	12
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8 y)	471	4
250 Madras United	35	0
1,000 Morarji (Rs. 40 y)	1,075	0
250 Model	45	0
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	202	8
100 Qosmanshahi (Rs. 1)	42	8
100 PHOENIX (Rs. 10 y)	230	0
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	58	8
1,000 Sholapur (Rs. 30 y)	1,910	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2y)	77	8
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 6 y)	188	12
100 Swan (Rs. 4 y)	102	8
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50 y)	1,172	8
1,000 Western (Rs. 40 y)	800	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	116	8
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	31	0
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1555	0
125-500 Im. Contry (Rs. 7-8)	384	6
51-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	132	4
100 Reserve Bank (Rs 2-8)	115	12
5 Union (As. 4)	5	11 3
CEMENTS.		
100 ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	11	0
INSURANCE.		
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	702	8
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	13	6
20 Mercantile	55	0
15-70 New India (Rs. 14)	38	6
200 Oriental XD	4250	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	6
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	141	4
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40 plus 39)	1437	8
10 Ajmer (As. 8)	13	0
50 BOM. TRAM. (Rs. 2-8)	124	1
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	130	4
10 Broach (As. 5)	10	6
100 Karachi (4)	215	10
100 Poona (4)	196	4
100 Surat (Rs. 3)	168	7
100 TATA HEDRO (Rs. 318 plus 3)	153	12
1,000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37 plus 29)	1372	8
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	955	0
100 C. Provinces	101	8
100 Dh. Baramati	104	4
100 Gujarat	96	8
100 Mandra Bhon	99	0
100 Pachora Jamner	96	4
100 Sara. Sirajgunj	100	12
500 Tapti Valley	727	8
MINING		
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	5	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 4.

Bombay Dyeing (810) 810 813 820 816 818 817 821 817 818
Century (240/10) 243 242 246 243 246 245 246
Central India (226/4) 227 228 229 227 228/2
Kohinoor (261/4) 262 265 268 266 267 268
New Great (197/8) 198 202
Simplex (76/4) 76 77 76 77/8
Swadeshi (186/4) 187 188
Associated Cement (119/8) 119/8 118/12 119/4 119
Andhra (1437/8) 1437/8
Tata Hydro (153/12) 154/6 153/12
Tata Power (1368/12) 1370 1375 1370 1372/8
Tram. Ord. (124/1) 124/1
T. Steel Dfd. (927/8) 920 930 952 945 947 940 950 942 945
T. Steel Ord. (219/8) 220 221 224 223 224 221 222
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (173) 173 172/8
Bellapur (146/14) 146 147
B. Steam (226/4) 226
B. Burma (483/12) 485 487 485 488 483 485

2sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	1	15 6
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	22	0
10 SHIVRAIPUR (Rs. 2)	34	8
30 TATA STEEL DEF'D. (Rs. 39-3-8)	945	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	222	0
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	280	0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	147	8
200+250 Bombay Safe Dep.	855	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM (Rs 2)	226	4
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 20)	485	0
50 D. Conty. (Rs. 8)	166	4
8 sh. Br. B. Petrol	2	14
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE (As. 2-8)	88	8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	128	12
50 I. Invest Trust	39	8
100 II Radio Defd. (12)	527	8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	390	0
1,000 Port Canning (Rs. 26)	665	0
30 Premier Con. (Rs. 2-15)	62	0
16 Scindia	17	8
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	25	0
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,520	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	285	0
7 p.c B'bay Tram (T.F.)	68	4
5 p.c. Central India (T. F.)	545	0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	102	0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	94	4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	155	0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1,550	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	210	0
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	172	8
7 p.c. Vishnu	703	12
DEBENTURES.		
3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108	14
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	52	4
7 p.c. Sholapur	77	0
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	108	12

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and Capital Letters indicate shares on Forward List).

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 4.

Following a rise of 19 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 145/4 for Broach J/A. delivery and after declining to Rs. 141/12 prices advanced to Rs. 147 on active buying and covering influenced by bullish Memphis advices which state that the recovery programme is passed and that there was rain over the Eastern Belt which was considered unfavourable. The tone of the market was firm.

It appears that we are having a technical recovery owing to liquidated position of the market and there being few sellers, prices are improving. But we do not look for any material rise as June is always a flattering month.

Liverpool market was closed to-day and the local market remained fairly steady and finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M. G—			
Broach July/Aug. 1938	Rs.	147	0 0
Broach A/M 1939		162	2 0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra July		131	6 0
Oomra D/J		143	6 0
F G M G—			
Bengal July		109	0 0
Bengal D/J		121	12 0

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Eastern:—Partly cloudy local thunder showers.
Central:—Partly scattered showers.
Western:—Partly scattered showers.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 4.

Yesterday London gold prices advanced further by one penny to £7-0-9. London/Paris Exchange rate declined 14 points at 178.26 Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.94 7/8. London silver prices advanced 1/8d. to 19 1/16d. Bears covered and sellers were reserved. New York silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents. and Montreal futures closed 15 to 10 points down. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0.10 1/4. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate turnover in silver while gold was quiet

GOLD

Ready		35	6 0
Ieth delivery		35	6 6
Jeth Teji-mandi		0	3 0
Ashad delivery		35	6 9
Ashad Teji-mandi		0	3 0

SILVER

Ready		49	15 0
Jeth delivery		49	12 6
Jeth Teji-mandi		0	8 0
Ashad delivery		49	10 6
Ashad Teji-mandi		1	0 0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, June 3.

June	42.75
July	43.10—10
September	43.00—15

LONDON METALS

London, June 3.

Copper	£34 13 9
Spelter	£12 11 3
Lead	£13 13 9
Tin	£170 17 6

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, June 4.

Opening	
June	206.50+150
August	199.00+150
September	200.00
October	200.50+150
Close	
June	206.50+150

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 2nd June	2,247
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2,262,920
Receipts into Bombay same time last season.	2,817,611
Decrease	555,591

Cotton Straddle

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Bombay—New York:—
Broach J/A. 1938 146/8—New York July 8.03 Rs. 33 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.94 7/8.
Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1939 161/2—New York May 8.19 Rs. 23 at Cross Rate 4.94 7/8.

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, June 4.

July	59.20
August	59.50

NEW YORK COTTON 3 POINTS UP

Buying And Covering In Wheat And Linseed

GROUNDNUTS IMPROVE

BOMBAY, June 4.

NEW YORK COTTON

Movements were confined to narrow margins, as the operations were somewhat restricted due to holiday abroad. Scattered trade buying and better foreign cables imparted some strength. Operators are adopting waiting attitude.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Wheat opened steady. There was some buying on better London cables, but general enquiry was slow with narrow movements.

Prices displayed considerable improvement following scattered buying and covering.

GROUNDNUTS

Groundnuts opened steady at Rs. 27-6. The price advanced on covering influenced by firmness of cotton. Closed steady at Rs. 27-10-6.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1938.

New York, June 4

Previous closing	8.03
To-day's opening	8.05
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	8.06
Difference	+03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1938

Liverpool, June 4

Previous closing	4.34
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	closed
To-day's closing	closed
Difference	closed

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 146
April May 1939	Rs. 161

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 4

New York cotton was moderately active following steadiness of other markets but operations were restricted by the holiday abroad, with the result that movements were confirmed to narrow margin.

Trading in July commenced at 8.05 i.e. two points higher than last closing. Prices advanced on better Foreign cablewise transactions were colourless with movements were confined to narrow operators generally adopting waiting attitude. July closed finally at 8.06.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 4

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (7.90/7.89) 8.06/8.05
October (7.93/7.93) 8.08/8.07
December (7.97/7.96) 8.12/8.11

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, June 4

Trading in Broach commenced tonight at Rs. 147. New York cotton July closed 3 points up. Broach advanced to Rs. 147-8-0, but finally closed at Rs. 147.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 4

London Commodity markets closed today.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 3.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79
3 1/2 per cent	92 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	107 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	110
3 per cent 1949/52	100 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	102 1/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	113 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary	33/9

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, June 4

Previous closing	4.94 7/8
To-day's opening	not received
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.94 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 4

Previous closing	4.94.68
To-day's opening	4.94.93
To-day's closing	4.94.71

FRANC RATE

London, June 4

Previous closing	178.26
To-day's opening	178.21
To-day's closing	178.21

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 4

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.94.93 and then fell to 4.94.81 on scattered selling with rate later easing to 4.94.71.

Franc opened at 178.21 and then improved to 178.18 on some support.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 13/16) 1-5 13/16
Paris on Bombay (13.222) 13.224
New York on Bombay (36.71) 36.71
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/8) 0.93 1/8
London on Milan (93.95) 94.02
London on Shanghai (0-10 1/2 nominal) 0-10 3/4 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) £158
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-0-9) £7-0-8
Silver (19 1/16d.) 19 1/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 3/4 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, June 4

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"India bought and sold. Small business. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

	London, June 4	
Spot	(19 1/16d.)	19 1/16d.
Forward	(18 3/4d.)	18 3/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 4

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-9) £7-0-8

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, June 4

SILVER			
Silver ready	49	14	0
Silver Jeth	49	10	0
Silver Ashad	49	8	0
GOLD			
Gold ready	35	6	0
Gold Jeth	35	6	6
Gold Ashad	35	7	0
Sovereign	22	11	3

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 4

The Liverpool Wheat market is closed to-day.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, June 4

Wheat September	4	1	6
Wheat January	4	5	3
Linseed September	6	15	9

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 4

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 98-13-6 at 5 p.m.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 4

London Stock Exchange is closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 4

U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 40 1/2) dol 40 7/8
General Motors (dol 28) dol 27 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 22 3/4) dol 22 5/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 94

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 3.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Electric Power and Light	10
Electric P and Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	35
Electric Bond Common	7
Electric Bond 5 p.c. Pfd.	47
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	24
Int. Tel. and Tel.	8
Int. Tel and Tel 4 1/2 p.c.	91
American Tel and Tel	128 1/4
Western Union Telg.	20 1/2
New York Central Rly.	10 3/4
National Dairy	13
6 per cent Denmark 1942	103
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	91
Delaware and Hudson 4 p.c. 1943	32
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	58
United States Steel	40 1/4
Bethelehem Steel	42
Bethelehem Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	85
Ludlum Steel	13
Republic Steel	12
Anaconda Copper Mining	22 3/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	41 1/2
Westinghouse Air Brake	18
General Motors	27 1/2
General Electric	32 1/2
Union Carbide	62 1/4
Consolidated Oil	3 1/4
Phillips Pet. Oil	30
Socony Oil	12 1/4
Chase Bank	26 1/2
National City Bank	21 1/2
3 1/4 per cent Amr. Tel and Tel. Deb. 1961	102
Argentine Republic 4 1/2 p.c. 1961	90
Cons. Mining Smelting	49
6 per cent Japanese 1954	61

Turnover 280,000 shares. Carloadings up 16253 units. U. S. District Court dismissed Government's War profits suit against Bethlehem Steel Co.,

Outstanding success of New Financing, prospective congressional adjournment till mid-June and gradual reduction of inventories have improved sentiment but not enough to offset the unfavourable trade news. Industry is likely to slump further near term, but autumn revival is anticipated as seasonal influences accelerated by Government spending. Slight reaction.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, June 4

Wheat	2,859 cwts.
Linseed	6,398 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	747 cwts.
Gingellyseed	265 cwts.
Poppyseed	29 cwts.
Groundnuts	2,227 cwts.
Rice	3,592 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,386 cwts.
Cottonseed	918 cwts.
Mowraseed	36 cwts.
Gram	737 cwts.
Joowar	1,653 cwts.
Bajree	382 cwts.
Indian sugar	9,293 cwts.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Wall Street Closed Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 4

On the money market, with recent increased supplies augmented by the usual first of June dividend and interest payments which totalled over 40 million sterling. Borrowers frequently obtained loans at very cheap rates. Discount brokers were again satisfied with the treasury tender as, in addition to obtaining a good supply of Bills in the face of increased competition, they also saw further more average allotment of rate in their favour.

Wall Street closed firm.

FURTHER DECLINE IN INDIAN IRON SHARES

Easier Feeling In Calcutta Exchange

CALCUTTA, June 4

Jutes ruled quiet. Howrahs opened slightly easier and maintained the tone till closing session. Others kept more or less unchanged. Coals were quieter. Teas were practically neglected. In the miscellaneous section Indian Iron declined further after opening at 22. It went down as low as 21/7 but recovered again as the session advanced finally closed at 22. Other speculative stocks continued to rule easier. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

SECURITIES

Two and three quarter per cent 1948/52 100/6; three and half per cent Government paper 98/14; three per cent loan 1941 102/12; four per cent 1960/70 113/9; five per cent loan 1945/55 117/14.

Coals: Dhemo Main 11; Equitable 34/2. Raneegunge 30/4, Union 22/8.

JUTES

Anglo India 247 small lot, Alexandra pref 90, Barnagore 102, Clive 17/12 small lot, Cheviot 127 small lot, Fort William 157 small lot, Ganges 145, Hukumchand 5/12, Howrah 34/5, India 205, National 17/8 small lot, Kamarhatty 345, Nuddea 28/8, Presidency 2/14.

MISCELLANEOUS

Burma Corporation 15/5, Indian Copper 1/15, Karanpura Development 10/8, Rhodesia Copper 1/8, Dalmia Cement pref 84 small odd lot, Dacca Electric 20/8 Indian Galvanizing 15, Hukumchand Steel ord 7/8, do defd 1/6, Indian Iron 22, B I Corporation ord 2/10, Great Eastern Hotel 162 small lot, Rohtas Industries ord 21/12, do pref 123/4, Tide Water Oil 11/6, India Paper Pulp 100, Titaghur Paper B ord 14/4, Cawnpore 15, Champaran 14/6 odd lot.

Debentures: Five and half per cent Belsund sugar 100, five per cent 1937/42/47, Star Trading and Investment 101/8. —A. P.

IRRIGATION WORKS IN U. P.

Canal Remodelling Increases Crop Yield

A total increase of crops to the extent of 52 per cent. is expected as a result of the remodelling of the Mat and Hathras canals in the United Provinces which is now nearing completion.

The total cost of remodelling is likely to be about Rs. 9 1/4 lakhs. but it is hoped that this will be paid off in a few years time.

It is estimated that on account of increased supply of water due to remodelling, the area under irrigation will increase from 1.0 lakh acres to 1.5 acres for Kharif crops and from 1.3 lakh acres to 2.0 lakh acres for Rabi crops. The total increase in acreage under irrigation will thus be from 2.3 lakh acres to 3.5 lakh acres or about 52 per cent.

The work had been practically completed in October, 1937, and crop returns for 1937-38 alone show that the acreage under Rabi crops has exceeded 21 lakh acres.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, June 3

July	dol 0.70 1/4
September	dol 0.71 1/2
December	dol 0.72 7/8

New York Sugar

New York, June 3

September	1.88
March	1.91
May	1.94

PANDIT KUNZRU IN BOMBAY

This week Bombay Scouting had the privilege to welcome Dr. Kunzru, National Commissioner of the Seva Samiti, and Pandit Bajpai, Secretary of the Hindustan Scout Association, to Bombay. Both the distinguished guests were received at the station by representatives of the I.N.S.A. and the Provincial Headquarters of the B.P. Association.

The guests paid a visit to the Third Scout Masters' Training Camp and were shown round the vast beautiful camp site. They were also introduced to Scouters under training and were explained the nationalised cause now followed by the I.N.S.A.

On Thursday the Scouters of the Seva Samiti, who are now

Mr. Ganpat of the Worli Y. M. C. A. at the I. N. S. A. Training Camp.

consolidated with the Presidency Association of the Hindustan Scout Association, gave an "At Home" to the two guests, where a gathering of about hundred representatives of the I.N.S.A., the Seva Samiti, the Bombay Provincial B.P. Association, the Bombay Local Association and the Suburban Association were present together with a small group of journalists.

Mr. Vaidyanathan introduced the guests of the evening and explained their magnificent contribution towards achievement of Scout unity in India which has led to the organisation of a powerful, combined, inevincible organisation.

Pandit Kunzru, rising amongst cheers, explained the true ideals of the Scout Movement, which he described as human in outlook and international in spirit and organisation. This universalness of the movement he described as the basic foundation of the great institution. He emphasised that though the outlook of the Movement was so wide, it demanded individual attention for every Scout, and for this a well qualified, interested, enthusiastic Scoutmaster was necessary.

Referring to the unity move, he said that radical changes were demanded by circumstances. The Scout World in India was divided and fundamental alterations were found necessary. These alterations were demanded to reassure Indian Youths that the sole purpose of the Movement was to create youths with strong patriotic feelings with a sense of service.

Referring to the B.P. Association, he said that there was widespread suspicion in the country that the Scout movement was exploited for the political purposes of the British Empire. Scouting suffered immensely because there was doubt in the minds of boys and girls about the aims of scouting and the motives of scout instructors. These doubts and suspicions had to be cleared, and hence the move for unity.

The Promise

Referring to the Promise, Dr. Kunzru said that Indian boys and girls felt that the present Promise with its loyalty to King-Emperor was there to prevent development of patriotic feelings. Perhaps, this is an apprehension, but he had found it prevailing in every part of India. It was imperative that boys and girls must be convinced about the sincerity of leaders.

The First Round Table Conference, which included the Nawab of Chhatari, Mr. Hogg and representatives of several B.P. Associations, unanimously adopted a Promise where the word 'King-Emperor' was substituted by the word 'State.' The Provincial Associations of Madras and Bombay accepted the change, but the hope for unity was destroyed at the Second Round Table Conference.

However, all Associations which were sincere in the desire for nationalisation met at another Conference and drafted a Constitution which they hoped will be accepted by all sane and patriotic elements in the country. This union will add enormously to our activities and it shall march from strength to strength, with public opinion behind it, because it stands for clear, patriotic ideals.

In the end, Pandit Kunzru appealed for the toleration of those who are working against nationalism, but amongst whom there are good Scouters.

Pandit Bajpai, in a very humorous and happy speech, told some anecdotes in his actual life. He explained how an important police official once joined a Seva Samiti Camp Fire and desired to sing a song. In this song the police officer sang that the word 'Vande-Mataram' must escape your lips every time you get up in the morning, eat your food, or go to sleep till even at death's door you will say "Vande-Mataram."

Dr. Mehta of the I.N.S.A., thanking the distinguished guests, eulogised the great services the Seva Samiti had rendered to the Scout world during the last twenty years till its spirit now permeated the entire country. He said that during the recent visit to Sind he found the name of Seva Samiti on the lips of thousands of boys and girls in the schools he visited. The popularity of the Seva Samiti in a far-off corner like Sind is but an echo of the good love that exists for National Scouting in every corner of India to-day. Bombay Scouting was fortunate in the fact that there was complete unity in the Province and the I.N.S.A, the Seva Samiti, the B.P. Provincial Association and the Bombay Municipality had all agreed to march together to serve our children with loyalty, Patriotism and devotion. Of course, there were a few Don Quixotes who were playing the role of Canute, but their fate in the minds of the vast majority was a foregone conclusion.

Referring to a recent statement of Mr. Hogg, Dr. Mehta said that the I.N.S.A. was charged with having dominated the Seva Samiti and brought politics in the Scout Movement. The I.N.S.A. is but a child that will ever look with love and reverence to the Seva Samiti, which is the pioneer of National Scouting in this country. Its spirit and its power shall always dominate the I.N.S.A., whose separate identity no longer exists as it merges with the Hindustan Scout Association.

As to politics in the Scout Movement, Dr. Mehta referred to the assurance he gave at the First R.T.C. that the National Scout Movement is a purely educational movement, which will be never allowed to help any political party or preach any political creed, as the B.P. Association had done so far.

It was really very amusing to find the B.P. Association prating about politics when the whole movement was dominated by Viceroys, Governors, Nawabs, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Douglas Young, Justice Iqbal Ahmed and other politicians. Only a month ago the Resident of Mysore had compelled the Scout Association to retain 'King-Emperor' in the Promise and yet there was blatant hypocrisy in the talk about the politics of others. It all seems like a butchers' conference protesting against goat-killing.

Dr. Mehta continued that the most admirable qualities of the distinguished guests were their ever burning interest and enthusiasm in the cause they served. He appealed to those present to kindle their interest to the same extent and be watchful of all that is happening about them, but mischief-mongers were busy in their midst. He said that a Conference will soon be called to take effective measures to protect

Mr. Shah from Ahmedabad at the I. N. S. A. Training Camp.

the fair name of Bombay Scouting.

He assured Pandit Kunzru that in the heart of the I.N.S.A. there is love for the brother of whatever shade of opinion. But, he reminded the audience of the Bhagvad Gita which inspired Truth to gird up its loins and struggle against falsehood which, many-sided, and being devoid of all moral and ethical considerations, was capable of great mischief.

Third Scoutmasters' Training Camp

A feature of the Third Scoutmasters' Training Camp which was recently held at Malad was

(Continued On Page 36)

Mr. Savant of the Nasik Municipal Board with two of his Scouters at the 3rd I. N. S. A. Training Camp.

Y. M. C. A. Scouters with Mr. Arulkar at the 3rd I. N. S. A. Training Camp.

A Friend Of The Indian Farmer

Sri Chounde Maharaj's Life Long Services In The Cause Of Cow-Protection.

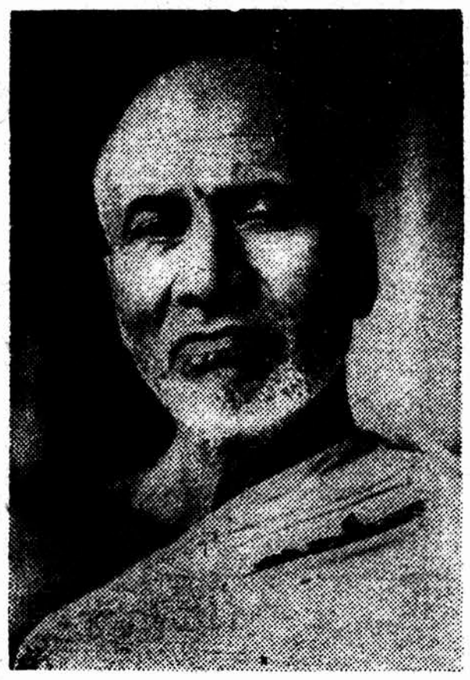
(By D. G. Vinod, M.A.)

Among the makers of modern India Shri Chounde Maharaj occupies a significant place. His early insight discovered for him an ideology to the service of which he instantaneously addressed himself. The logic of his mission has been based on the first and major premise that India's well-being depends on her agricultural strength. The next step indicates that the cattle strength is the main-stay of Indian Agriculture The conclusion, therefore, inevitably follows that cow-growing and prevention of cow-slaughter is the most fruitful avenue of service to the Motherland.

He has no interest in the superstitious worship of the cow. I have observed him deeply pained to realize that to-day, the Indian cow gets more flowers than food more prayer than water. more reverence than grass. In his view, the former are a persecution and an insult, unless accompanied by the latter. By all means, he is a humanitarian, he is not a wooden economist. Yet the song of his humanitarian sympathy is well attuned to his profound economical sense.

I am almost tempted to characterise his method and mission as belonging to the Marxian ideology, in its essential content! Nearmost, to Shri Chounde's heart is the plough and the farmer. The imposing Universities, the ambitious Trade-Chambers, and the proud Municipal Halls have no meaning for him. His heart ceaselessly beats, in soft sympathy, with tillers of the field, with the poor in the hut with the cowherds and cows.

He fights valiantly in the service of the offended and the outcast. He has an innate disgust for all injudicious differentiations. He hates untouchability and indeed was among the first



Shri Chounde Maharaj, whose life-long services to the cause of cow-protection in this country were publicly appreciated at his 60th birthday celebration held in Bombay on Sunday last.

servers and martyrs in that cause. No end of opposition ensued but he met it all cheerfully and at a great personal loss and risk

His mission of cow-protection is not an insularized activity. He accepts his movement as intimately related to other aspects of the Indian Renaissance. He is, in no way, a bigot and full well perceives how and why Indian effort for freedom has to be an all-sided struggle: He, however, does believe that the line of action and the method of movement he has dictated to himself, is the best one, according to his lights; and it should make for an effective awakening, expression and realisation of India's potentialities. And, he seems eminently reasonable: If the eighty-five among every hundred of the Indian population get strengthened and organised Swaraj must follow as a necessary and logical consequence.

The primary need of the farmers is for each a pair of bullocks. I asked half a dozen of them as to their immediate want. "A pair of bullocks" came their ready reply. I supplied them, each a pair, experimentally; and within a couple of years, they managed to free themselves from their long-standing loans and to get their homes introduced to a new order of peace and prosperity. Thus, could I prove to myself, the truth of Shri Chounde's vision and mission.

It is utter simplicity of some truths which leaves them obscure and unapplied. Cow-protection is the obvious, all too obvious, national need of the hour. But, the very obviousness and the simplicity of the need has caused our stupendous callousness and indifference. Shri Chounde spent forty long years of his life, monotonously impressing his one message on the unwilling, unawakened minds of his countrymen. The canvas of his work has been the entire length and breadth of India. More than one managements of slaughter-houses have profoundly despaired of their very existence; for Shri Chounde's effective propaganda had a telling result on the number of animals which were feeding the knife. This one little man has saved thousands of animals and has placed them to the happy and loving care of the needy farmers. As a mother of bullocks and of Ambrosial milk Shri Chounde insists that every cow has to be saved. The teaching of the Vedic Seer is burnt into his soul.

Should our nation be wealthy and prosperous,
Oh, Cow! Thou needs first be well served with plenty of fresh grass, and pure water.
And, then, Thou shouldst never be slaughtered.

—Rgveda I, 164 40.

I bow to the self-same Vedic Seer, reincarnated in Shri Chounde Maharaj.

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How To Ensure Children's Sturdy Growth

(From A Correspondent)

It must be obvious to mothers that the strong, healthy child is better equipped for a happy and successful adult life than one who is weakly, peevish, dull and stunted. But although modern science and research has resulted in a wide knowledge of the human body and ailments which bests it, there are many mothers in the world to-day who are apt to overlook one important obstacle in the full development of children—constipation.

Tiny systems which are being poisoned by sour, fermenting waste matter cannot possibly be healthy. Bowel action must be complete and regular.

It is quite certain, however, that constipation cannot be conquerred by harsh purgative medicines. The safe way is a liquid laxative which sets up a natural movement and results in a gentle but thorough internal cleaning. An excellent example of such a laxative is California Syrup of Figs, which is composed solely of carefully selected vegetable extracts with ripe fruit juice. Doses can be measured to a drop to suit a child's system and diminished when the bowels begin to act naturally.

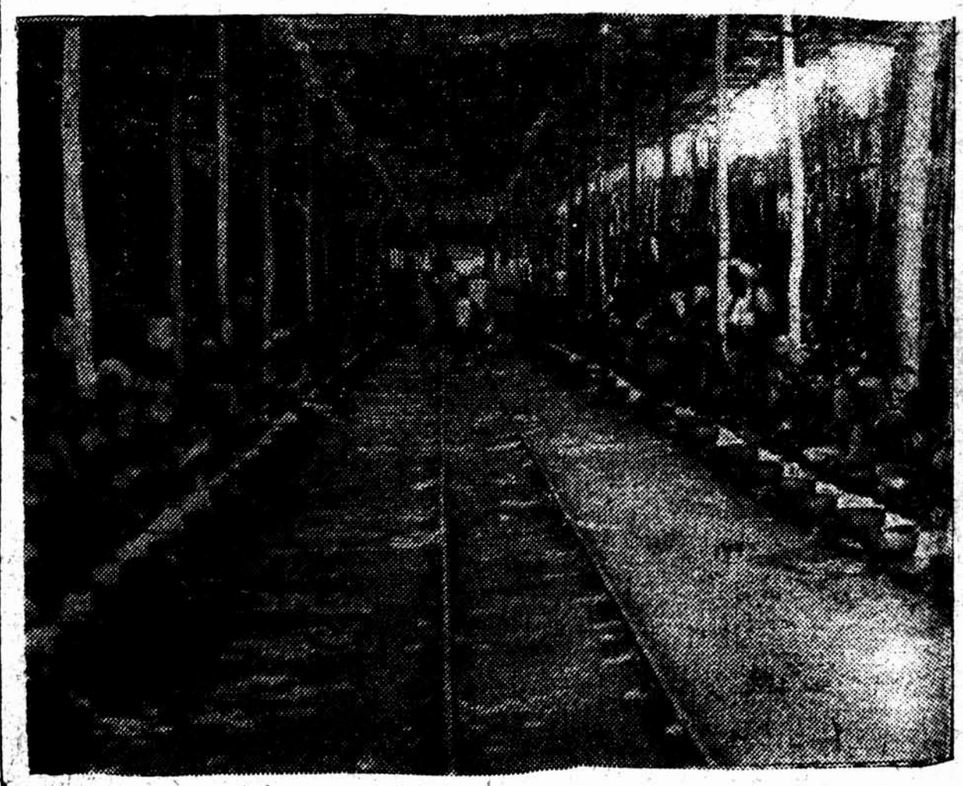
NATIONAL SCOUTS

(Continued From Page 35)

the presence of Y.M.C.A. Scouters for training. Like all sane organisations in India who are sincere for the service of the country, the Y.M.C.A. has realised that its ideals can never flourish unless the feelings of the people are respected together with the ideals they cherish. The Scouters of the Y.M.C.A. are fine Indian young men with a love for service and a keenness for patriotism that ought to be a lesson especially to some of our Parsi brethren who have undertaken a Quixotic adventure to smother the National Scout Movement in Bombay under the leadership of a European reactionary. The Y.M.C.A. step is clearly a result of its honourable motives and ideals. It is hypocrisy to pretend to serve a country by organising petty groups on communal lines to oppose the forces of nationalism. There were present at the Third Camp Scouters from Nasik and Ahmedabad, and surely they will prove able pioneers of the national movement in their great city.

Communal Scouting

The Parsis of India have an honourable reputation for having stood against petty communalism in spite of the critical position as a minority community and men like Pheroz Sethna have often rightly emphasised the patriotism of this small community. A small clique of Parsis in the Bombay Scouting World have, however, earned the reputation for organising the Parsi Scout Federation and thus laid an axe at the root of the principles and ideals of the Scout movement. Mr. Tyrell, the District Scout Commissioner of Bombay, has added another feather in his services of Scout achievements by helping to promote the Roman Catholic Scout Association for this city. I can quote to him a number of very reliable gentlemen who will help him to start Scout Associations for Hindu Sabhaites, Chitpavans, Patidars and Saraswats. Many other castes will follow the splendid lead of Mr. Tyrell and the Parsi Scout Federation.



About 5,000 Sadhus and other poor people were fed and presented with clothes on 17th May by Srilasri Kasivasi Swaminatha Thambiran Swamigal, present "Peetadhipathy" of Sri Kasi Mutt, Thiruppanandal, Tanjore Dt., on the occasion of the Guru-pooja of Sri Kumaraguruparа Swamigal, founder of the Mutt. A special pandal, nearly a furlong long, was erected for the purpose. To serve food for the large numbers a trawly line was laid in the pandal.

ADULT EDUCATION SERIES

BRICKS OF THE UNIVERSE

By PROSCOS.

We know the nature of our planet, and we know the condition of the sun and the moon, but naturally we ask as to what these are made of. Smash a piece of glass to powder. But what is the dust of glass? Originally the smallest indivisible particle of dust was called a particle, which was known by the Greek word 'atom.'

The liquid or gas is made up of round smooth atoms which could not hold together. So the Greeks believed. A solid was made up of atoms with rough surfaces. An infinite number of these atoms moved about adrift in the Universe, and when meeting together by chance formed the earth.

John Dalton was the first person to enunciate a proper atomic theory. An atom, according to him, was the smallest particle of a chemical element. It was a million times smaller than the hair of a rat and it could not be seen by the naked eye. It was first believed to be indivisible.

Two or more atoms, coming together, form a molecule. The body of matter is made up of molecules. In a gas the molecules are the free agents. In a liquid they have more 'cohesion.' In a solid they are compact, but they are not so compact that they are not liable to be easily divided. A molecule of iron requires a force of twenty-five tons to separate from another molecule. When a molecule is broken up into atoms, the atoms generallly try to come together and form other molecules. Thus two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen, coming together form a molecule of water. The molecule is estimated to be one hundred and twenty-five millionth of an inch in diameter. Five million molecules of helium can be put across the diameter of a pin-point. Though so small, its molecule is capable of tremendous effect. A grain of indigo can colour a ton of water.

All atoms possess enormous energy and power. They vibrate with extraordinary vigour. A pebble on the sea-shore is a huge store-house of massed energy, which is the result of billions upon billions of moving atoms. The molecules of oxygen travel at the velocity of about a quarter of a mile per second. A molecule in the air strikes against another molecule at every twenty-thousand inch of its journey and is compelled to change its course of its travel more than a billion times in a second.

The Electron

Atoms and molecules are realities now whose existence is above doubt and question, but they are not indivisible and are not the smallest particles of matter. With the discovery of radium in 1898, a new field of the Universe was brought to the knowledge of man, and radio active elements have revealed the existence of the electron.

More than eighty kinds of atoms were known to the chemist, and this was a puzzling multiplicity of the smallest unit. Does creation require eighty types of bricks to build a simple mansion. Science dreamt of the unity of matter, a single brick of which all things are made, and in the discovery of electron, perhaps man has at last stood face to face with God Himself. Innumerable objects were imagined by scientists to be the "primordial substance" of matter. Ether, hydrogen, "prothyl," had all had their day till the electron entered as the finest and first state of Matter which made all things.

The honour for the indirect discovery of the electron must go to Crooke as early as 1869. Crooke filled a test tube with vacuum and sent through it an electric discharge. The electricity gave off rays which faintly lighted up the vacuum. These mysterious rays which Crooke called "new or fourth state of matter" were not then known. About twenty years later it came to be known that these rays were charged particles which travelled at the rate of a hundred thousand miles a second. These particles are called electrons.

X Rays And Radium

In 1895 Rontgen discovered the X ray. He prepared a "Crooke's tube," covered it with black stuff, and put a chemical screen near it. The screen glowed, and the same rays were found to penetrate stone, muscles and other solids. X rays are not believed to be a state of matter. They are a kind of light with powers of penetration. In 1898 Becquerel discovered that the metal uranium emitted rays which could penetrate opaque subjects.

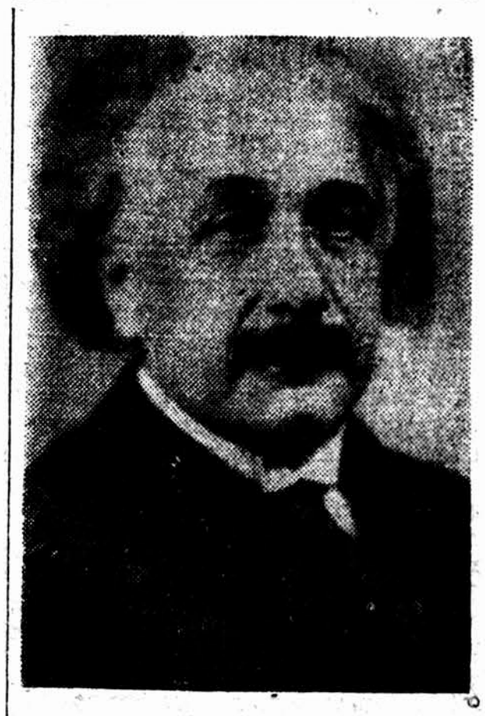
Professor Curie and his wife wanted to find out whether it was uranium itself, or something in uranium which emitted the mysterious rays. They made a chemical analysis of many metals and one dry out of a pitch blend of eight tons of metal, laid their hands on half a tea-spoonful of something which was millions of times more radiant than uranium; this was radium.

The discovery of the X rays and radium opened a new age for physics and chemistry. Hundreds of scientists worked to find out whether substances beyond uranium contained radium, and as more and more substances are found to be radio-active, the conclusion is drawn that any type of matter can be radio-activised. Radio-activisation means that atoms can be broken up into millions of energetic particles called 'electrons.' Electrons are flooding the entire cosmos, every clap of thunder is a discharge of billions upon billions of electrons, the sun is emitting electrons and it is also sending us the ultra-violet light which is helping the release of electrons from matter on the surface of our earth.

The first stage in the systematic discovery of the electron consisted in denominating three distinct types of rays which was emitted by metals like radium. They were christened Alpha, Beta, and Gama rays by Sir E. Rutherford.

The Beta rays are actually a property of matter which is common to all types of atoms. "They are particles of disembodied electricity" which are now known as electrons. The mass of an electron is found to be 1|1845 of the size of an atom of hydrogen. Professor R. K. Duncan says, "A pinch of salt projects from its surface electrons possessing the inconsiderable velocity of 100,000 miles a second, a velocity sufficient to carry them, if unimpeded, five times around the Earth in a second, and possessing with this velocity, masses, a thousand times smaller than the smallest atom known to science." These electrons charged with electricity can pass an opaque body, lighten it up and besides, are capable of rendering immense service to humanity in the very near future.

So, the world has now a glimpse of the structure and functions of the bricks of the Universe. Imagine a little bubble of helium. There are billions of helium atoms in it, not at all compact, but like a fish in a large pond. There are two main theories about the formation of the atom. According to Sir J. J. Thompson electrons circulated in cells round the nucleus of the atom. On the other hand, Sir Rutherford believes that electrons circulated round the nucleus as the planets revolve round the Sun.



Albert Einstein

The Proton

The electrons are charged with negative electricity and they will fly off into space unless there was something to hold them together, a nucleus, positive electricity, called proton. Thus, the atom contains the two electricities, the negative and positive, the electron and the proton. The enormously agitated condition of electrons proves that they hold within them enormous energies.

We have now obtained an idea of the brick which builds the Universe, but for the building more than brick is necessary mortar and cement. Energy and electricity remain the building forces that hold together the election and the atom

CURING BALDNESS BY SURGERY

Another theory explains baldness as a result of skin tension. When the skin of the scalp is stretched the growth of hair is likely to be poor. Doctors have noted how hair growth has been impaired after skin has been cut from the scalp.

On the other hand, when the skin is relaxed the hair grows more abundantly. This has frequently happened after a skin graft when the area from which the skin is cut is larger than the area on which it is grafted. Again, doctors know of cases of facial paralysis where hair growth has improved on the paralysed side of the scalp, but not on the normal side. These facts seem to support the theory of skin tension as a cause of baldness.

Working on this theory a leading plastic surgeon proposes to relieve the skin tension, thereby arresting impending baldness, by means of a surgical operation on the scalp.

PRUDENT LADIES

in England and France always keep handy a bottle of Dr. Patterson's Pills of British manufacture to END DELAY directly they get suspicious. These famous pills, in France known as REGELATEUR POUR LE DAMES, succeed where quinine and ergot fail. Sold in three strengths in originally sealed bottles at Rs. 2-4, Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 5 per bottle of 72. The last strength is for obstinate cases. BRIJMOHAN & CO., Sir P. Mehta Rd., BOMBAY I. Phone: 30230. Literature Free.

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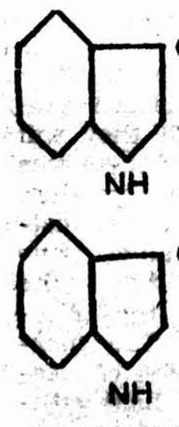
Marvels Of Plant-Life In A "Synthetic" Garden

At this season of the year, when the thoughts of the average amateur gardener are turning to seeds, slips, bulbs and the growing of beautiful shrubs and flowers, it may be of timely interest to read what botanical scientists have just accomplished in a synthetic garden.

Not only are the proverbial two blades of grass being made to grow where only one grew before, but new roots are provided for slips in a matter of hours. The growth of vegetable plants has been speeded up to an amazing degree.

Potatoes, tomatoes, peas and beans may be grown almost over night, provided, of course, that the synthetic garden of the future lives up to expectations. Then there will be continuous crops of berries in season, tree loads of fruit and flowers in great profusion.

Dr. Albert Francis Blakeslee, of Cold Spring Harbour, New York,



The Chemist's Symbol for Two of the Acids Used to Promote Growth in Plants. Because the Carbon Atoms Are Linked to Each Other in the Form of a Six-Sided Ring, These Substances Are Known as "Ring" Compounds.

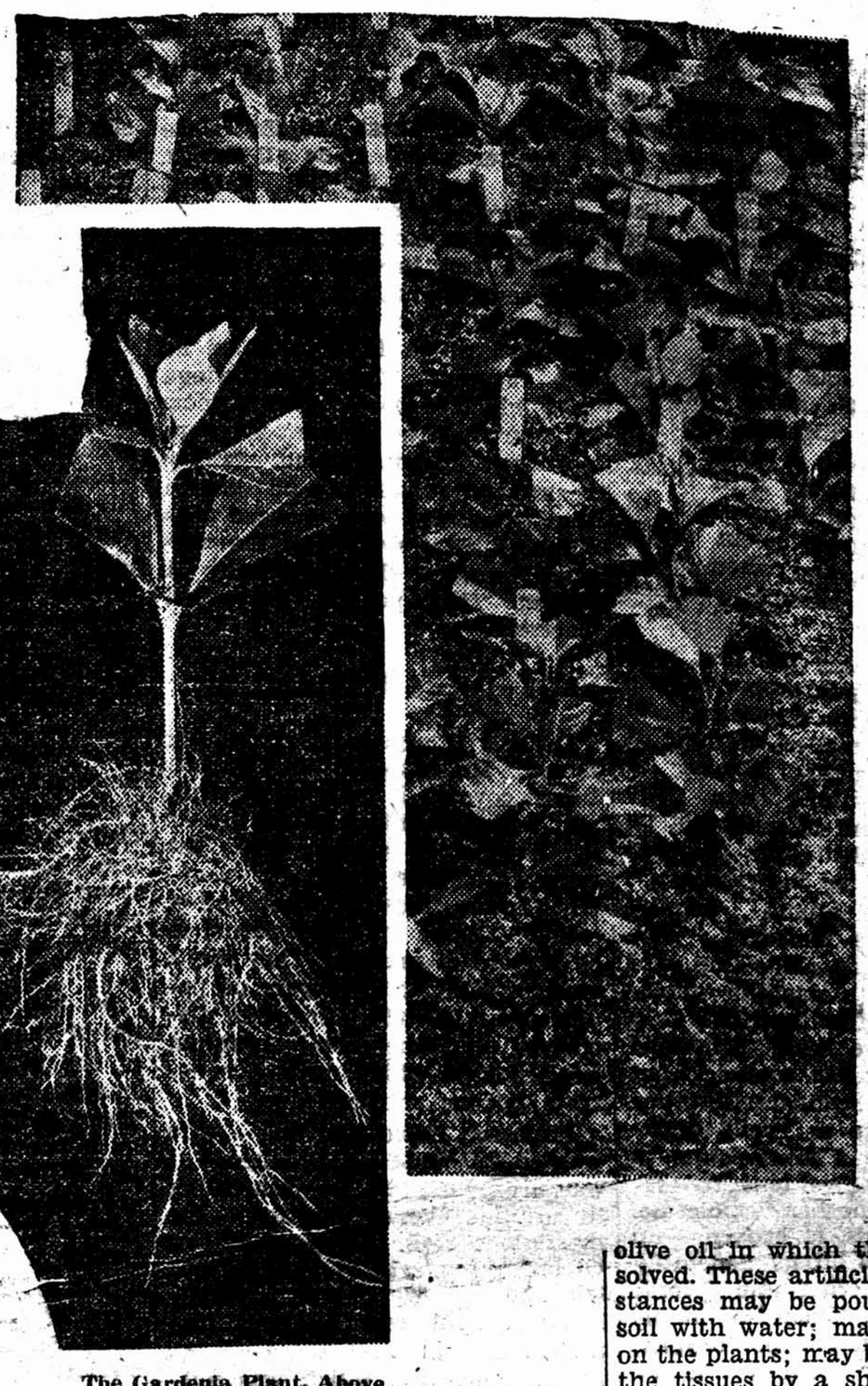
recently announced the discovery of an elixir for the transformation of plant life which, it was declared, enormously accelerate evolution and produces new, better, bigger and hardier fruits, flowers, vegetables and, perhaps, trees, and which turns annuals into perennials and makes sterile hybrids fruitful. Dr. Blakeslee's experiments were conducted at the Cold Spring Harbour laboratories of the Carnegie Institute. of Washington, D. C.

Still more recently Drs. William Crocker, A. E. Hitchcock and P. W. Zimmerman have been conducting a series of plant experiments in an ideal synthetic garden at the Boyce-Thompson Institute for Plant Research at Yonkers, N. Y. They have discovered that such gases as carbon monoxide, thylene and acetylene and such weak acids as indoleacetic and indolepropionic acids will cause plants to respond in the same way as their own growth hormones.

Plants Respond

Dr. Blakeslee's experiments were conducted with an extract from seeds of the autumn crocus, the colchicum autumnale, or meadow saffron; quite common in Europe and in some parts of the United States. The extract, called colchicine, is a yellow powder, a complex compound of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen. Dr. Blakeslee used the compound in solutions of only a fraction of 1 per cent., applying about one drop of the resultant elixir to the stem, the buds or the seeds of the plant to be treated. Application was made by soaking the plant in the solution or by spraying a few drops of the solution on the plant with a small atomizer. Various flowering plants and vegetables responded readily to the colchicine treatment and Dr. Blakeslee said he did not find any plant capable of resisting the magical touch of the chemical.

In the more recent experimental work at Yonkers, both gases and acids are being applied in exceedingly minute quantities. Wide ranges of concentration are used, from one part of the growth-like substance to a one-millionth part of a carrier. The "carrier" may be air when the gas is used or it may be wool fat, vaseline or olive oil in which the acid is dissolved. These artificial growth substances may be poured into the soil with water; may be smeared on the plants; may be injected into the tissues by a sharp glass rod; or may, in the case of gases, simply be absorbed from the air.



The Gardenia Plant, Above, Has Responded Very Well to the Application of Growth Chemicals. It Has Grown a New Set of Roots from the Cut End of Stem. Shortly After This Photo Was Taken the Plant Was Set Out in the Garden, Shown Above at Right, with Other Gardenias That Had Received Similar Chemical Applications. All Grew New Roots, Thrived and Flowered Profusely.

Aerial Roots

All the results have been pronounced striking and profoundly interesting. Leaves of plants can be made to dip and bend in any desired direction. Swellings appear on the stems. Green colouring matter, called chlorophyll, may be caused to disappear. There have been remarkable overgrowths of stems and leaves. Aerial roots have developed above the soil on potted plants and new roots quickly grew on slips and cuttings.

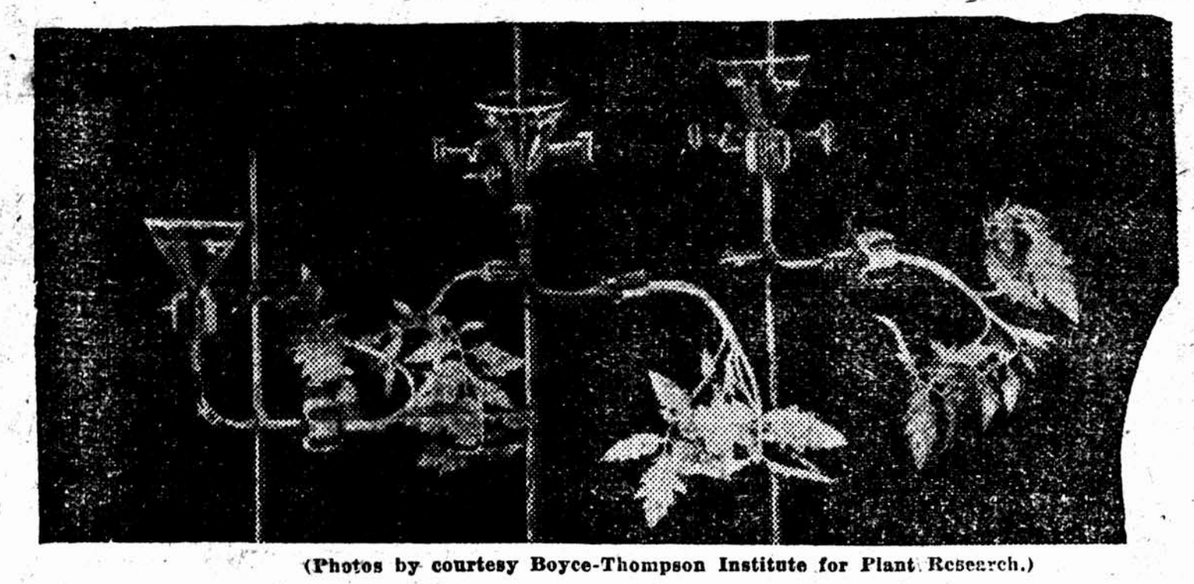
Great care must be exercised in the use of these chemical growth substances. Dilute concentrations will stimulate growth, causing older tissues to increase in size and new tissues to appear. Concentrated amounts, however, will not only inhibit growth of new tissues but will warp and cripple old tissues.

The most intriguing result of all has been found in the promotion of root growth. Scientists of the Boyce-Thompson Institute have shown that plant slips and cuttings which never root ordinarily will readily do so when treated by the growth substances. New roots appear on treated cuttings in a fraction of the time that is needed for cuttings that have not been treated.

Not A New Idea

The idea of a synthetic garden is not exactly new. In 1938 Prof. F. W. Went, a distinguished Dutch botanist, working in his darkened, humid laboratory in Amsterdam, found that a chemical growth substance, elaborated in very minute quantities by the tip of the plant, caused the tissues to grow and thus enable the plant to respond to light and gravity. If, however, the tip of the oat shoot (the object of his study) was cut off, the plant failed to grow to-

(Continued On Page 39)



(Photos by courtesy Boyce-Thompson Institute for Plant Research.)

Tomato Plant at Left Is the "Check" Experiment and Has Reacted to the Force of Gravity by Growing Upward. Plants at Right Have Been Fed an Overdosage of the Growth Chemical by Means of the Funnel and Have Responded by Growing Downward.

THE NUDIST CLUB

(Continued From Page 12.)

nous crime. Some queries were about the kind of people who made up the list of my friends, the kind of literature I usually read, my attitude towards nakedness, etc. The last of them was whether I would be able to bring some female relative with me. How could I do so? My old mother lived in Manchester, and my only sister was far away in the British Embassy at Tokyo. I returned from the place with a provisional membership card.

"It was now snowing heavily when I reached a place near my destination in a char-a-banc that evening. I had to walk another two miles to reach the large garden-house in which the culb met. A maid answered the bell and I was directed to a snug little study. Five minutes later there came in a handsome mature woman dressed in a kimono of exotic flowers and with her beautiful raven hair let loose in a vast sheaf. Her bare throat and feet told me that excepting that Japanese garment she had nothing on, and her proximity thrilled me. She nodded at me with a smile and said that she had already been informed about me through the telephone and had put me down as a prospective member. I put the card on the table and the fee of eight guineas. Inwardly I was thinking of her. Her long hair belonged to a conservative period and modernity had not piled its unkind scissors to shorten them. She looked a misfist in such an ultra-modern cult as nudism.

"The sound of splashing water and loud laughter diverted my attention; the lady noticed it and told me that a party was in the swimming pool from where those sounds emanated.

"Now come", she said again, 'and have yourself introduced to the other members. Let me also tell you that generally fictitious names are used here as there are people who do not want to be known by their real ones. Let us name you Mr. India for our present purpose"

"When I got up from my seat my legs,—which never had shown any weakness and given away in the fiercest or rugger battles—, were unsteady and I felt terribly weak about the knees. Every step forward brought the peals of laughter nearer and nearer, and with every step my nerves lost their sensibility. It was after an age that we entered a large hall, which was warm with the orange-coloured fire in the grate. Some naked men and women were engaged in a game of handball, and there was the inevitable odour of sweat characteristic of gymnasiums and play areas. My guide, who was the secretary of the club, addressed all at once and introduced me Yankee fashion, Folks, here is a new member, Mr. India'. Somehow I bent my head in a sort of a collective bow for everybody, as I had lost the power of looking people in the face. I am telling you an absolute truth that I realised at the moment that my mind was a perfect blank, and I did not at all remember why I had gone there

"But this queer feeling lasted for a very brief space of time. I regained my balance of mind when I shook the several proferred hands The secretary must have been used to the funny behaviours of new-comers; she smiled sympathetically and told me to go to a dressing room, and, discarding my clothes, to join the game. I felt like being sent to the gallows. But I stripped and shook myself up in the dressing room; and then came the most difficult moment of my life,—I could'nt gather enough courage to enter the hall

"I came back like a bouncing rubber ball as soon as I entered it. Had I been in my senses I could have observed that no one was watching or was interested in me, but all the same I was feeling that I was being stared at by the whole world.

"The secretary entered the room and said kindly, 'I have understood your difficulty; let me assure you, we all felt like that in the beginning. I shall tell you how you can avoid being self-conscious: They have started the game again, run into it and for a time don't stand still you will not know you have nothing on.—come'.

"She cast off her kimono and together we ran into the crowd in the hall. The ball was coming from the other end, I jumped up and caught hold of it, and imitating a touch-line throw I hurled it across vigorously. The movement warmed me up. Play is my natural element, although this game lacked vigour, I got on with it enthusiastically.

"Before the game of handball ended I was invited to make the four of a badminton party in another room and I thoroughly enjoyed a hard game. I hardly remember when I came back to the hall and joined in the discussion going on there. It gradually drifted my way as answers to my questions, because there was a good deal of difference between the nudism practised by this club and that of Doctor Pudor.

I came to know much about the theories of German, British and French nudism; and, in my turn I described what little I knew of religious nudism in India. Then the discussion made me much more acquainted with the naked fraternity.

"The swimming pool seemed to have become quiet, but the people there had made their appearance in the main hall. We were still engaged in talking when someone's laugh drew my attention to one of the doorways and in came a handsome, exquisitely muscled youth who made cartwheels round and round the hall, until he stopped and stood erect smiling attractively. The rippling muscles under his taut glistening skin rivetted my attention for a moment, but at the next my eyes were turned at the girl standing in the doorway and smiling appreciatingly at the youth. I do not know how to describe her; no goddess has her grace and extreme beauty, she gave my heart-cords a wrench. She is a pure-creation of modern physical culture. I should describe her briefly as a new woman now seen in abundance in Germany. Nature had herself lent her charm, grace and poise. Her bobbed locks of hair surrounded a fine head like a temple bell made of gold.

"The hall resounded with her name, Pam, Pamella—called out everyone. Everyone seemed to pay homage to the girl's beauty The middle-aged person sitting by me introduced me to her. I was really surprised to know that both the girl and the youth were his children, he bore no resemblance to them at all. Before the meeting ended I danced with Pamella. I must admit I was in ecstacies and was thrilled to the core

"After two more meetings I became quite familiar with this little family. The father was a prosperous London merchant, Pamella was his secretary and the young fellow was a fresher at Oxford.

"I met Pamella one day in a London store and she readily agreed to assist me in my shopping. We went to a restaurant afterwards for luncheon where I proposed to her a swim in a nearby swimming club. "It can't be done", she said with a smile, "because I never discard my clothes or even put on swimming things unless my father is with me." I can't say I was disappointed at her reply, I rather liked it.

"A few days before I returned to India I proposed to her. "It is too early", she replied, "I must confess I have also been attracted by you, but as the attraction is of our physical forms, it will be prudent for both of us to wait for some more time.

"It is true," I said, "I might have proposed to anyone else without knowing either her body or mind. In this case I at least know your graceful physique and your superb health. Are they not sound enough foundations of a future love?"

"I admit all that", answered Pam, "you will have to wait to let your emotion deepen and from sounder roots" Her golden bell moved fascinatingly.

"And so I did not visit either France or Germany as I want to keep Pamella in my mind for ever. The padre may go to those countries if he wants to. He needs some education in nudism for his dull and prurient mind".

Percy handed over Pamella's portrait to Noel, who blushed but examined it eagerly. Baljit looked at him with mischief in his eyes and wound up the story with the words, "By Jove! what a hypocrite!"

Dr. Pudor was the originator of nudism which first made its appearance in Germany. He anticipated the practical difficulties and therefore framed some excellent rules for the proper conduct of the nudists. It was laid down by him that a nudist meeting should take place in the open and in day light. At least four persons must be present, and such dances in which physical contact is necessary are prohibited. Germany still observes these rules, but in England they hold meetings in artificial light indoors in the cold season and there is no particular discrimination aginst dance forms. In Vivre, the French movement, it is compulsory for women to use brassieres and trunk-slips. The American movement follows the German regulations largely.

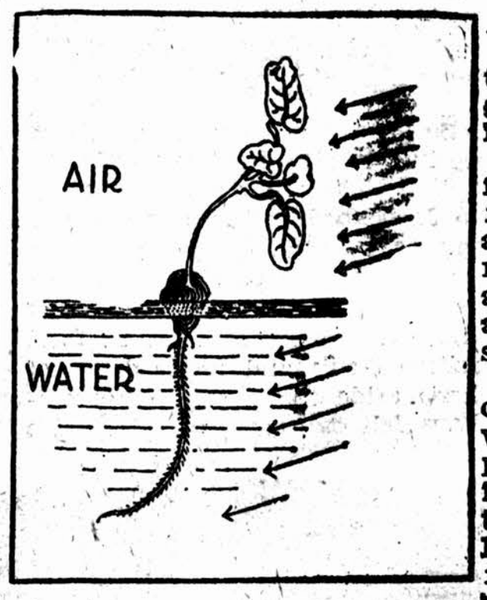
(THE END.)

MARVELS OF PLANT-LIFE IN A "SYNTHETIC" GARDEN

(Continued From Page 37.)

ward a source of light or away from the force of gravity.

The reason for this may be readily understood when it is remembered that the outstanding distinction between members of the plant kingdom and those of the animal kingdom is a capacity for movement. Most animals move with ease and rapidity. Plants display some motion but theirs is a slow and laborious effort. It must be realized that the motion of plants is limited to the leaves, the stem and the roots, and that this motion is in response to the force of gravity and to the necessity for light.



Mustard Seedling Shown Growing in Water. The Stems and Leaves Grow Toward the Light. The Root Grows Away from the Light. Arrows Indicate Direction from Which Light Is Falling.

A rapidly growing tomato plant, if turned over on its side away from the light, will soon turn and grow toward the light. Ornamental house plants growing on an inside window sill will bend and twist and grow toward the source of light.

The movement of animals is accomplished by means of the nervous and muscle tissues. An impulse travels down a nerve and into the muscle fibers which contract in response to the stimulus. Plants enjoy no such advantage for they possess neither nervous nor muscle tissues. They must depend for their movements on a natural chemical growth substance manufactured by the tip of the plant.

These natural growth substances, which have never been successfully identified and which have been called auxins, might forever have remained a laboratory curiosity if scientists had not discovered that many substances created artificially can produce effects far exceeding those caused by the plant's own growth substances

NATURE'S PUZZLE WORLD

Plants As Cruel As Animals!

This is the time when tall and prickly teazles rear themselves in woods in the place of the sweet spring flowers, and they present us with curious problems.

The teazle's stem-leaves grow opposite one another, and are joined at their bases to make a cup which contains a liquid. Herein we commonly find insects, drowning or drowned. The botany books say that the cups are filled by rain or dew. But if we empty them, and keep them under watch during a spell of day weather, we find that they are quickly filled again. We might suppose that this is caused by dew. In fact, the moisture which traps the insects is derived from the plants themselves, and eventually they absorb the insects as a nutritious soup.

The point of the botanical name of the teazle—dipsacus, the thirsty one—therefore misses the mark.

In the bladderwort of English ponds we have another insectivorous plant, and another curiosity of Nature, in that it manages to subsist without any root. Its finely divided leaves bear tiny bladders, flitted with trap-doors. They keep the plant afloat in summer, falling off in autumn and they catch the small animals which are its food. The way into the trap is easy, the lure being a tempting mucilage, but the way on is impossible. Sometimes a victim is seen half-way in and half-way out of the trap. Hairs within the bladder absorb the juices of the prey.

We have three English species of the insect-eating sundew, found in marshes and bogs—those paradises of the botanist!—where their sparkling globules of gum make a brilliant effect. The crimson glands of the leaves suggest a sea-anemone's tentaches and serve the same purpose. They secrete a sticky fluid which holds fast any insects crawing over the leaves. Their passage irritates the glands, which bend over their prey, while the margins of the leaves curve inwards. There is no escape for the unfortunate, and they are duly digested by the plant.

So we find that plant can be as cruel as animals.—Marcus Woodward.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

A sister of mine who is in England at present has written to me from there as follows:—

LONDON, 17-5-1938.

Dear Dada.

I received your letter last night, and was very glad and also excited at what you have told me of your trip in Sind. A note of freshness pervades your letters from which I gather that you are truly happy.

It is very hot there, you say. Here it's quite cold! And it'll be really cold in Scotland for which we leave on Thursday.

Sind children must be swarming to see "Dada"!—This mysterious personage who speaks and talks to them, even sings to them through little poems . . . and yet doesn't meet them face to face! And even if he does meet them—he's so laughingly modest—that he is one of them and not a "Dada"—Is that not true?

You must be back in Bombay by

Drinking Water.

the time this reaches you—What news of the Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari?

Yours, ——

I think whatever my sister has said is all true. It was such a tedious task to travel continuously for twenty days, by train—third class, and in very hot weather. But it was a great recompense, and the happiest of joys to be in Sind, my native country, with Dadi Parvati, our President and Bro. Ram, our Secretary and amidst brothers and sisters of the Balkan-ji-Bari, specially the children of villages.

I cannot say if they were anxious to see their "Dada", but I surely was very anxious to see them. And when I met them my joy was so great that all this and all that, whatever I wished to speak to them, I could not utter. When at certain places they forced me too much to speak, I told them I would rather write what I had to say. My joy was not to be known from my lips, it was to be perceived in my eyes. . . . And to-day I am trying to express it through my pen.

Yes, I have been speaking to you, my dear sisters and brothers, from week to week through these Corners and from month to month through "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper." We have been regularly relating stories, singing songs, playing games, enjoying tricks, having knowledge, preparing things, cutting jokes, asking questions and solving difficulties. We have been enjoying each other's company through the papers—but when I meet you, how hopeless I am!

When I am with you, I would not like to be distinguished as "Dada". That is why wherever I went in Sind I sat in the midst of and together with children. I wonder if they were disappointed in me because I could not talk to them—but I feel they were satisfied with the talks of Dadi Parvati and Bro. Ram. Anyway as I sat silently there, smiling and observing the various children, their simple ways, innocent utterances and pure methods—I felt really—I was being rewarded more than I deserved.

All the same, at two places—Sultan Kote and Hyderabad, they inspired me to sing songs. And at almost all places they asked me questions after questions. I tried my best, in my humble way, to reply to them satisfactorily. But honestly speaking, I think, they require their sense of humour to be developed a little more to understand my answers. I had sometimes to be as serious as their questions were!

* * *

As one goes from Bombay to Sind in the train, he sees such vast spaces—maidans lying vacant, empty and useless. I wondered why we human beings could not inhabit them. Perhaps there are difficulties of the soil not being good for cultivation and there being no proper supply of water. Just for comparison's sake, look at the overpopulated Bombay and look at those deserted lands: My God, what a contrast it is!

Yet the world is progressing. I could never imagine that a small village like Sultan Kote had advanced so much. I was very pleased to note how active the children of that place were, and how loving and how loveable! The Lezzim, the Lathi Drills, the Yoga Assans and other Exercises were in practice in this village—such as perhaps even some big towns have not cared to know of. Besides they did all their work such as cleaning their rooms, filling water, etc., by themselves.

So very impressive they were, we had to stay for the night at Sultan Kote, and cancel our going to Jacobabad. The next morning we were taking breakfast and given two chapaties each. I kept aside one chapati because I thought I may not want it. Dadi followed suit and kept one of her's aside too. Now Ram perhaps felt awkward, so he also took out one, with the remark: "Oh, none takes two chapaties at breakfast."

Now it so happened that I wished to have a half more, and Dadi confessed later that she also wanted to have a half extra, but we did not take it, because Ram had proclaimed his rule. In the train, afterwards, Ram told us that he had a desire to have one chapati more—Then we laughed: Thus had we starved each other, that is how Ram put it, and we laughed and laughed whenever we remembered this incident or talked about it to others: Even just now, as I am writing this, I can't stop laughing!

The love and sincerity of village people is supreme. At Daharki, we felt almost deserted at night, when we arrived there. But how soon our friends came to us, when they knew of our arrival. Again it was terrible to go next morning in sun, in hot weather and in an open horse-carriage to Ubavaro. But our local Secretary, just to respect us, went with us on his bicycle. I happened to lose his pump on the way, but he never worried about it: How very kind of him that was! I may mention here that the nights during our tour were moon-lit and they were so marvellous.

In the village Balkan-ji-Baris, there were more boys than girls. For the first time, during my tour, I saw a separate Girls' Balkan-ji-Bari at Old Sukkur. There the girls were working in small groups under certain leaders, and you had to see how they chose their parties. . . . Well, well, this democratic spirit is quite all right, but you know, we had to interfere a little to make the things run smooth. Then, too, sure enough, some of those leader girls were indeed brilliant and quite worthy of the job.

At Hyderabad and Karachi, girls practically out-numbered the boys. Almost all of them were sweet and nice, ready to oblige whenever they could. The Hyderabad Balkan-ji-Bari girls, the Karachi Pushpa Bhavan children and the Runder Road Extension girls gave us very beautiful songs. It was pleasure to have a happy restful day of excursion at Hyderabad, and peaceful moments at the gatherings of Karachi groups.

Parsi children at Karachi were rather more curious to know about our activities on this side. Of course, I told children at all places that our movement was yet in the making at Bombay, in Gujarat and elsewhere. We are marching forward slowly and steadily. To bring about a uniting link between All-India Centres important matters were discussed at our workers' meeting, which was held during the time at Hyderabad. A new Constitution is under preparation and then we will forge ahead with a nice programme.

It occurred to me during my tour that the inter-village or city Balkan-ji-Bari visits would be more helpful to children than the big Provincial or All-India Children's Gatherings. We should have the latter too, but the former should be more frequent. I believe almost all the Centres in Sind liked this idea, and some of them have already started the visits in right earnest. Ubavaro children went to Mirpur Mathello, and there established a new

Taking Rest.

Branch of the Balkan-ji-Bari. Surely a practical way of propaganda is this!

At some places the workers brought to my knowledge that when they were children they were Members of the Balkan-ji-Bari. And they had preserved safely their Certificates of Membership. This was the sweetest thing to know. Now they were Head Masters and Teachers, some of them were pleaders and doctors, others occupied certain other responsible posts, and some were yet in Colleges. Those members after having grown older were now Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, and Workers of the Balkan-ji-Bari. They had not seen "Dada" so far. What a pleasure it was to meet them!

In the end I would be failing in my duty if I did not express my feelings of gratitude to Dadi Parvati and Bro. Ram, who accompanied me on the tour—to the workers of various Balkan-ji-Bari Branches for their kindness—and above all, to the children everywhere—for, they, indeed, gave me the greatest happiness!

* * *

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS.

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following sisters and brothers whose birthdays come during this week on 5th to 11th June 1938:—

1. Sis. Malti Hirlekar
2. Bro. Manubhai Shah
3. Bro. Chimanlal Kapadia
4. Bro. Behram Wadia
5. Sis. Ruby Williams
6. Bro. Mulchand Gandhi
7. Bro. Puran Zaveri.
8. Sis. Yamu Pandit
9. Bro. Narayen Desai
10. Sis. Zarina Baig
11. Bro. Ashoka Mehta.

The Child in Various Poses.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW.. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.
Birthday Registration.
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss)....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

WHEN PEN PALS MEET
(By Kamala Motumal Bhagnari)

Could I believe it? But oh, I had to, there was the telegram in my left hand reading, "Arriving this Monday." My American pen pal was heading towards Karachi to spend a joyful week seeing around the town in which I was born and bred. I ran home and arranged for her a nice quiet room at the far end of the second story of our building.

Monday morning found me at the harbour and there I met my pal in flesh and blood. Imagine the storm of wild excitement in me, meeting a friend who lived right across the wide oceans in the other world and whose letters were a perpetual source of pleasure for me

In that short period of seven days which wore away so swiftly, we had had many interesting talks, rides, walks and all the other things which she most enjoyed and which I am sure I will not be able to enumerate correctly. We separated as the Monday sun went down allowing the stars to twinkle in the sky. I don't know why; but as I saw her waving her right arm to me from the boat I felt something which I might call sweet sadness.

She was gone a long long time ago and still her letters come pouring in every month packed with cheerful talks and well wishes but now they are no more empty nor dull; for as I read through them I see her vividly behind her writings speaking to me with her familiar smile. Several times she has invited me to visit her, and I expect some day I would be embarking on a huge voyage to meet my dearest friend for she is no longer a mere pen pal!

SEA—A NATURE'S MARVEL
(By Abdul C. Markar Galle, Ceylon)

This world of ours, encompassed by the mighty oceans, is a marvel in itself; wherein man, the most valued of its possessions, wonders at its mighty output of marvels. Things of a marvellous nature are created every day and then they vanish leaving behind them examples that are the admiration of future generations.

Among such marvels is the sea—roaring and splashing against the colossal rocks that sprout out in its midst. Day in and day out the sea is at work erroding the flinty rocks or crags. Thus are formed the fantastic grottos and magnificent arches, which no architect could have carved to such perfection. Other objects as well are formed by the unceasing struggle between land and sea, some in the shape of lofty towers others like jagged cliffs with protruding needles. This unceasing struggle between the sea and rocks has given rise to things of absorbing interest—the natural arch at Normandy presents an impressive example.

The singing fish, the possession of candid Ceylon is rarely found anywhere else in the world. When the moon has put on its brightest garment, when the night is as bright as day, people assemble near the Batticaloa Lagoon to listen to the charming music caused by these fishes. Visitors

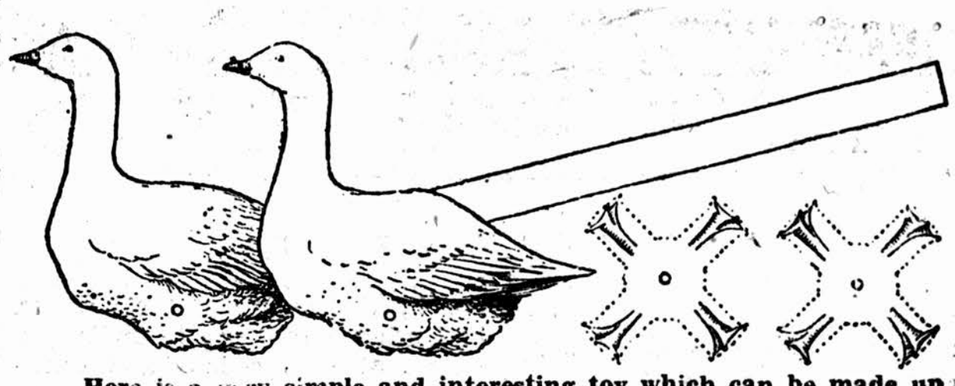
"My Football".
(Photo by Bro. S. M. Banerji).

who come to Ceylon seldom leave its shores without hearing these sweet melodies, chorussed by the rhythmic splash and gurgle of the ocean's waters.

Light does not penetrate into the very depths of the ocean below. How then, do the fishes that live there get their light? Nature is a kind mistress and does not neglect anyone whether man or beast. Where no light penetrates, nature has provided the fishes that live there with "living lamps" attached to their heads—just like the head-lights of motor cars. Thus the greatest depths are illuminated and the fishes adapt themselves to existing conditions. In this way do these fishes light their own paths in the everlasting darkness of the ocean's depths.

WEATHER WISDOM
(By Promila)

A red sunset indicates a fine day.
A grey sunset indicates a wet day.
A yellow sunset indicates wet.



Here is a very simple and interesting toy which can be made up without much trouble.

First stick the ducks with the long handle and the two crosses on stout cardboard, and cut them out with a sharp penknife. Then take two very small paper fasteners and stick these through the little circles on the ducks bodies and through the centres of the two crosses, arranging the crosses at the back of the ducks, as they are to form the legs of the birds.

The toy is now ready, and if you hold the handle, and push the ducks along the surface of a fairly rough tablecloth the crosses will be revolved, and as the arms come round in succession they will give the appearance of legs walking. The toy can be made more attractive if it is coloured with paint or crayons. The stiffer and stronger the card the better the toy will work. If there is any difficulty in getting very small paper fasteners, make spindles out of wire or pins for the legs to revolve upon.

A ruddy sunset with small horizontal clouds on the horizon betokens windy weather.
If the Sun sets behind a straight line of clouds, wind may be expected from that point.
If the Sun sets behind a rugged or mixed bank of clouds, stormy or showery weather may come.
If it sets in a general sheet of haze of a leaden hue, bad weather is near.
A clear orange sunset foretells a very fine day on the morrow.

A MODEL BOAT
(By F. James)

To make a jolly little boat you will want a piece of wood, two cotton-reels and one or two other things.

Your piece of wood should measure 1 ft. long and about 4 ins. wide. Shape the ends to look like the bows and the stern of your ship. A cotton-reel must be gummed at either end of your ships, and one or two nails stuck in them for guns.

A wooden skewer is fixed in each of these reels, and a small cork is fixed on the top of each skewer. About 1 in. of each skewer is left sticking out of the corks.

The funnels are two pencil stumps or cork gummed in place.

The riggings are made of a piece of string—and don't forget the little flags, will you? Paint your boat any colour you like.

Now we come to the keel. For this you will need a piece of slate, and this fastened in place by one or two nails.

A JOLLY GAME.
(By Mukand)

You can play this game either in the garden or on the sands. You will want your seaside spades and a ball each.

Decide upon a winning-post (if you are playing in the garden, it could be "twice round the garden"), and then all the players stand in a row some distance from the winning-post. They hold their spades in their hands with a ball balanced on the back of the spade.

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)..

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY

Then, at a given signal, they begin their race and see who reaches the winning-post first without dropping the ball.

AS PER ORDERS
(By Sarla)

Doctor: "Yes, I see no reason why you shouldn't be in perfect health in six months from now, if you eat plenty of fruit, nuts, and vegetables."

Patient: "Before or after meals, doctor?"

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving,
Dada

Making Merry.

Taking Exercise.

RESPLENDENT ROLE OF KARNATAK IN INDIAN HISTORY

(Continued From Page 7.)

the one hand and that of Ramanuja on the other. The Yadavas of Devagiri and the Hoysalas of Dorasamudra contested each other for mastery which both of them had the credit of winning alternately for some time, until all was swept away by the crushing wave of the Mohammedan invasion of the South.

Rise Of Vijayanagara Empire

Chaos reigned supreme for about a quarter of a century until the rise of the Vijayanagara Empire in 1336, which was the outcome of a great national upheaval under the mighty leadership of the Karnataka chiefs and generals. Thus did Karnataka, with its traditions of efficient organisation and sound political wisdom for centuries, assert itself triumphantly once again as the one great champion of national liberty and the trustworthy guardian of national culture. The fame of this empire and its eminent capital city spread far and wide. Remote countries like Portugal, Arabia and China were eager to establish commercial relationship with this empire. Extending its one arm towards Andhra and Orissa, the Vijayanagara Empire covered the whole of the Peninsula to the South of the river Tungabhadra, including a part of the island of Ceylon. It grew in power and influence for more than two centuries till the battle of Rakshasa Tangadi in 1565, which accelerated its decline and fall. The Vijayanagara Empire was indubiously known all the while as the Karnataka Empire, though other peoples and regions were incorporated in it. Here ends this brief survey of the political carrier of Karnataka.

Thus, it will be seen that Karnataka has to its credit an unbroken chain of historical achievements for no less than fifteen long centuries, commencing with the early centuries of the Christian era and closing with the sixteenth century. Out of these, for over a thousand years it stood forth as an independent political power erecting great empires, developing wonderful art and disseminating its magnificent culture. This period stretches from the seventh up to the sixteenth century. During this period Karnataka assumed an all-India importance. It wielded considerable influence not only within the limits of the Indian peninsula, but even outside and over distant lands. No other period of Indian history can stand comparison with this period of Karnataka history from the point of view of its longevity and the splendour of its achievements. The only periods that can surpass it in brilliance and extent of power are the imperial age of the Mauryans, that of the Guptas and the Moghul rule; but the grandeur of these is detracted by the brevity of their career. No other province in India can boast of such a long and continued past. Prof. Jayachandra Vidyalankara, the veteran scholar and historian of the Benares University, has recognised this resplendent role of Karnataka in Indian history in his presidential address of the Historical Conference held at Nagpur in 1936.

Neglect By University

It is a pity that such an important period of Indian History should find no place in the study of Indian History in the Indian Universities. The leading lights of the Universities have failed to notice the facts revealed by the researches of the last fifty years. Our courses of studies are formulated on the self-same, stale, and unbaked materials of the last century.

Karnataka comprises an integral part of the Bombay Presidency and the Bombay University. These owe much of their strength and prestige to the fruitful resources of the Kanarese districts. If there is any university which deserves to attach a fair importance to the study of Karnataka History it is the Bombay University. It is in the fitness of things that this University should promptly provide due facilities for the study of Karnataka history and culture in its academic scheme.

But, as the matters stand at present, there is no scope for such pursuits. To take the case of the new syllabus of Indian history for the Matriculation Examination, therein the section of Indian history has been arbitrarily divided into four periods, out of which any one can be chosen by the student.

(a) Ancient India up to 1200 A. D.

(b) The Mohammedan Period from the invasion of Mohammad of Ghazni to the death of Aurangzeb.

(c) Maratha Period; from the rise of Shivaji up to 1818.

(d) Growth and expansion of the British Power up to 1858.

Obviously the history of Karnataka is altogether omitted in this. The students of Karnataka rightfully deserve to be provided with a fair potion to study their history. This claim of the Kannadigas is amply justified by the results of the researches as outlined above. Hence as a tentative measure and put forth the following suggestion for the present. One more period of Indian history should be added to the above list. It should be styled the Karnataka Period extending from the sixth century up to the sixteenth century (550-1565 A.D.) This period should include study of the Imperial Dynasties of Karnataka, viz., the earlier Chalukyas of Badami, the Rashtrakutas, the later Chalukyas of Kalyan, the Yadavas of Devagiri, the Hoysalas and the Vijayanagara rulers.

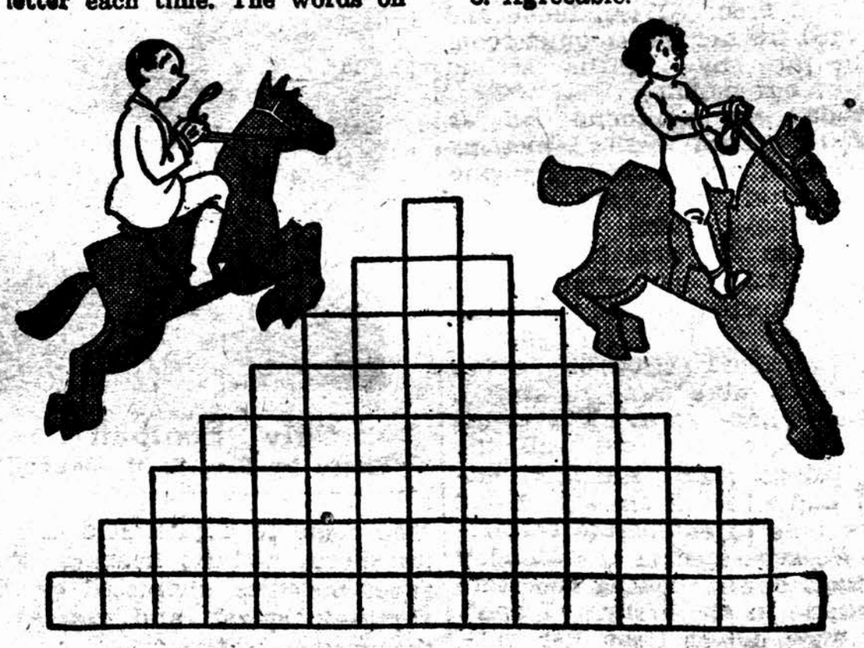
I am glad to announce that this proposal is gathering support from the educated public of Karnataka. The twenty-second Literary Conference convened at Jamkhandi in December last has accepted a resolution to this effect. The Board of Head Masters of the Dharwar District has passed a similar resolution for the recommendation of the University. I hope the University people will consider and move.

Verbal Steeplechase

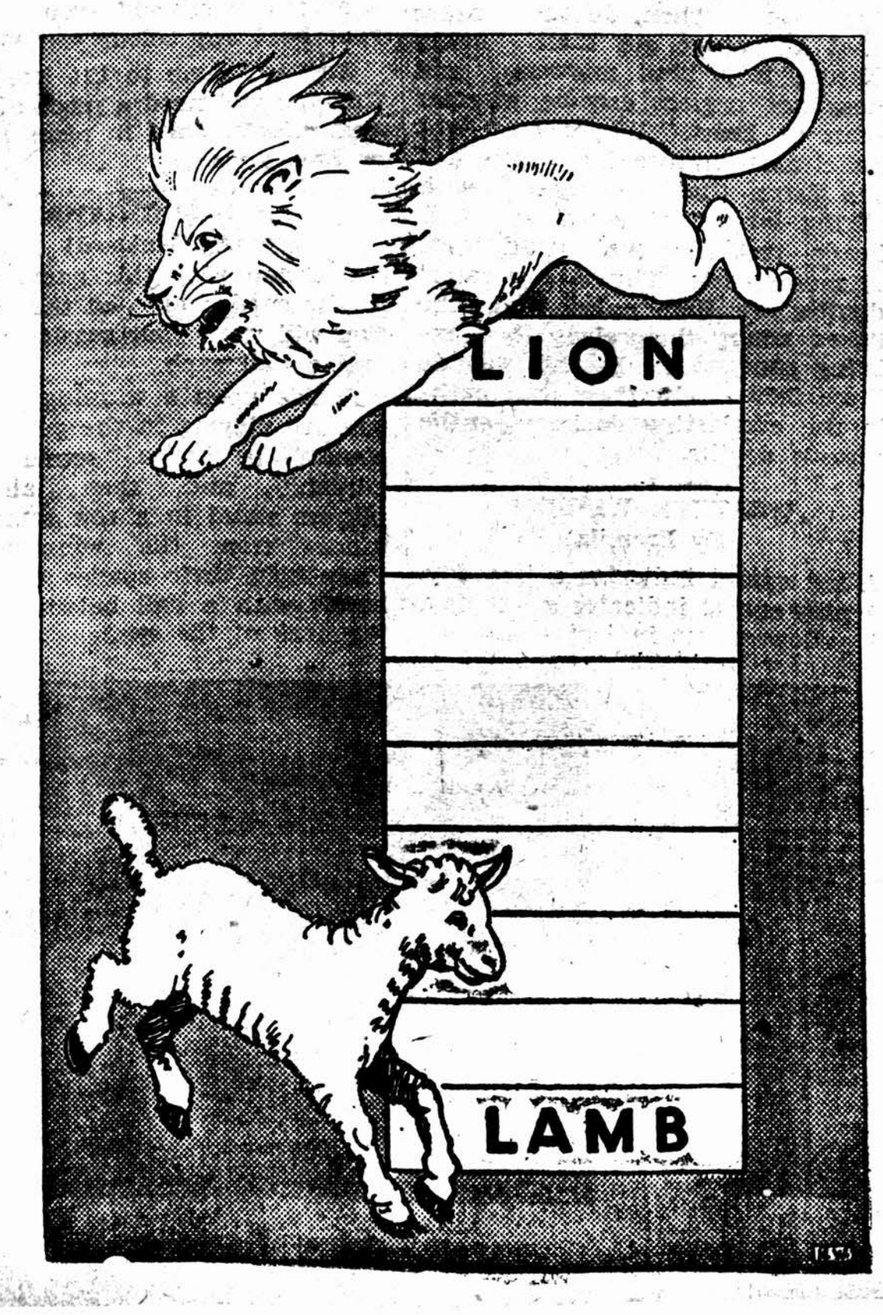
PUZZLING is a very interesting hobby to ride, as it gives its devotees opportunities for indulging in occasional steeplechases. To take your hobby over the jumps, write a word in each of the vertical rows of squares below. Start at the extreme left-hand square with a one-letter word, add another letter to make a two-letter word to occupy the second row, then another letter for the third word and so on. Continue in this fashion till you reach the middle row, when you reverse the process, deleting a letter each time. The words on the left-hand side of the middle row must be anagrams of the words on the right-hand side.

Here are some definitions to help you (numbers indicate number of letters in words):

1. Indefinite article.
2. A man's name. Sixth note of the diatonic scale.
3. A beverage. A pasture.
4. An anecdote. Not early.
5. Smallest. Not fresh.
6. Established in commerce. A crayon.
7. Heavenly bodies. Part of a typewriter (plural).
8. Agreeable.



See If You Can Ride Your Hobby Over This Hurdle.



LION and LAMB

"MARCH comes in like a lion and goes out like a lamb," runs the old saying. There is probably no transformation that is better liked than this wonderful change of weather effected by Mother Nature during the windy month. The puzzlist likewise can change a LION into a LAMB through the magic of word mutation.

Can you fill each of the blank spaces with a four-letter word differing in just one letter from the word preceding it and the word following it? If you do this correctly, you will have changed LION into LAMB.

RAIDERS

IN the old days of the West, some Indians carried off the third of a flock of sheep, and a third of a sheep. Another party took a fourth of what remained, and a fourth of a sheep. Others took a fifth of the rest and three-fifths of a sheep. What was the number of the full flock, if there were 400 left?

For Solution See Page 46

BIRTH CONTROL

A sure guard against conception, most reliable and harmless. Once taken guarantees safety for one year. Price Rs. 1-8 per phia.

HAKIM M. S. ZAMAN.

Dharmapala Street, P. O. Box 8005 Colombo.

How Far Did They Run?

THE start of the Joyce Kilmer two-mile race held recently brings to mind a certain annual indoor meet marked by bad blood between the competing clubs. Those clubs that were not scoring highly charged their entries were being discriminated against in the assigning of starting positions on the circular track. It was their claim that the inner positions were invariably given to runners of the leading club. Finally, the trailing track teams point-blank refused to continue with the meet unless the remaining races were run on a straight track.

Though most of the distance events were over, there still remained the half-mile race. It was impossible to lay out a course for this distance on a single track, as the rectangular floor measured only 396 feet by 528 feet. The competitors thereupon agreed that the officials should substitute for this event a race down the longest straight track that could be laid out on the floor.

Because of the number of men taking part in the race, it was necessary to make the track 12 feet wide. Then, too, the track planners neglected to leave room at the finish line for the runners to recover from their dash, but the athletes did not notice this until they crashed into the wall after crossing the tape.

What was the length of the track?

PROBLEM

THREE boys begin to fill a cistern. A brings a pint at the end of every three minutes, B a quart every five minutes, and C a gallon every seven minutes. If the cistern holds 53 gallons, in what time will it be filled and who will pour in the last contribution?

Question of Degrees

GRACE brought a huge thermometer along with her when she went swimming, in order to show the folks back home that the water at Sunny Sands was really warm.

"Sixty-five degrees," said Madeline, looking at the thermometer. "Why, I was swimming last week at Mountain View River, and the water there was as many degrees colder than here as the water at Barnacle Beach is warmer than Cold Springs."

"That's rather cool," agreed Irene. "Had the temperature at Barnacle Beach been 16 degrees colder, it would have reached the freezing point."

"Br-r-r!" shuddered Doris, "I'll take Mountain View River, any day. If you add the temperature of Mountain View River to that of Lava Lake, they will total 131 degrees. That's the way I like it."

Edna sniffed at this. "Do you call that warm?" she asked. "Just try adding the temperature of Lava Lake to that of Phlegethon Pond and you will be but 62 degrees short of the boiling point."

"Oh, get along with you," Genevieve said. "Who wants to stew? Give me Cold Springs. The water there is so cool that even if you added its temperature to that of a place as hot as Phlegethon Pond, the two would only add up to 110 degrees."

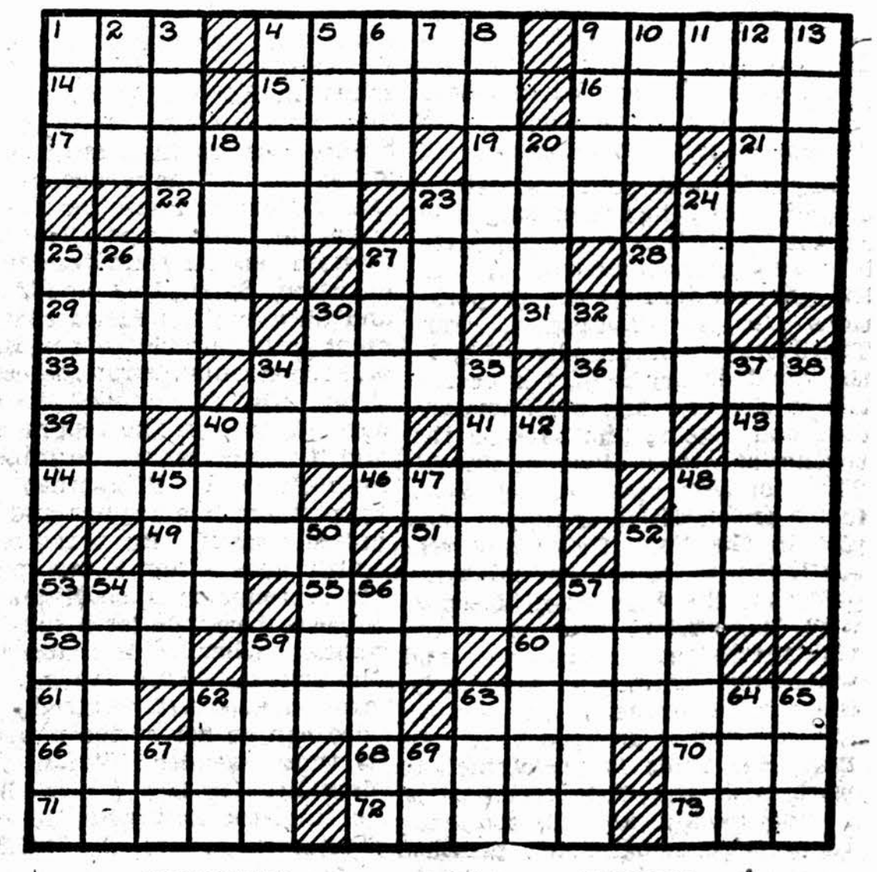
What is the temperature of Lava Lake?

In case you don't know, the freezing point on a Fahrenheit thermometer is 32 degrees and the boiling point is 212 degrees.

(For Solution See Page 46)

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions and Answers



HORIZONTAL

1—College cheer.
4—Consumed.
9—Young hog.
14—Eggs.
15—South American mammal.
16—In what city is Napoleon's tomb?
17—Who discovered the St. Lawrence River?
19—Vessel of the Indian Ocean.
21—By.
22—Cast a ballot.
23—Proclamation.
24—Prefix: before.
25—Put on a performance.
27—Who was the author of the Compromise of 1850?
28—Bellow.
29—Who was the wife of Zeus?
30—Court.
31—Hit with the open hand.
33—Ancient.
34—What literary character said, "Parting is such sweet sorrow"?
36—Lifeless.
39—Japanese measure.
40—Excellent.
41—Who wrote "Critique of Pure Reason"?
43—Interjection.
44—Idyl.
46—Freeman in the service of a lord.
48—Paddlelike process.
49—Street urchin.
51—Covering for apex of a roof.
52—Native of Denmark.
53—Portion suitable to be chewed.
55—Resort town in California.
57—People of eastern Asia.
58—Vase with a pedestal.
59—Small nail.
60—Newspaper paragraph.
61—In the same place (abbr.)
62—Who is the crown prince of Norway?
68—What is the highest mountain in the world?
66—What Frenchman wrote a famous history of English literature: Hippolyte ———?
68—Island of the Azores.
70—Regret.
71—Attack.
72—Sphere of action.
73—Mineral spring.

VERTICAL

1—Bird of Arabian legend.
2—The kava.
3—What is the oldest university in the U. S.?
4—Select company.
5—On the sheltered side.
6—Sailor.
7—Type measure.
8—Girl's name.
9—Blemish.
10—Hesitation in speech.
11—Correlative of either.
12—Crownlike headdress.
13—Chemical compound.
18—Roman garment.
20—What is the name of the "tsar of the motion picture industry: Will ———?
23—Mass of drifting ice.
24—Who said "Hope springs eternal in the human breast"?
25—Coast.
26—Denoting the final end.
27—Heavenly body.
28—Rave.
30—Was victorious.
32—Cover the inside of.
34—What is the capital of Latvia?
35—Mammal like the giraffe.
37—What river is connected by canals with the Seine and Danube?
38—Sound qualities.
40—Who chartered the Peace Ship of 1915?
42—Bird of the cuckoo family
45—Reclined.
47—Chief.
48—Tillers of the soil.
50—Wind of the Adriatic.
52—Animal.
53—What is the capital of Ecuador?
54—Pertaining to a city.
56—What city is the port of Jerusalem?
57—Pillar of stone.
59—Decay in fruit.
60—Russian tsar.
62—Unit.
63—Sense organ
64—Dine.
65—Beverage.
67—Exists.
69—Measure of area.

(For Solutions See Page 46)

AMRUTANJAN (Regd.)

CURES ALL ACHES AND PAINS

Sold everywhere

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.

Bombay & Madras.

Mussolini Dreams Of New Roman Empire

(Continued From Page 2)

ing signs of a precocious authoritarianism, she made a bid for the favour of the King. When last heard of she was backing the Moslems against the Copts.

Italy's Moslem policy, of which a good deal has been said and written recently, is a comparatively new development. It was thought up during the preparations for the Abyssinian war. There was even an idea of getting hold of Lej Yasu, the eccentric ex-Emperor and a Mahommedan, and putting him back on the throne of the Lions of Judah. The timely decease of Lej Yasu in his prison at Harar nipped that plot in the bud. Italy., however, continued to evince special sympathy for the Abyssinian Moslems, with the obvious purpose of reviving religious antagonism and weakening Ethiopia internally. Since her conquest of the country she has rather dropped that policy. She finds it preferable to work with the Copt ecclesiastics, a venal lot who are only too ready to preach subimssion provided their own privileges are assured.

Fostering Moslem Revolts

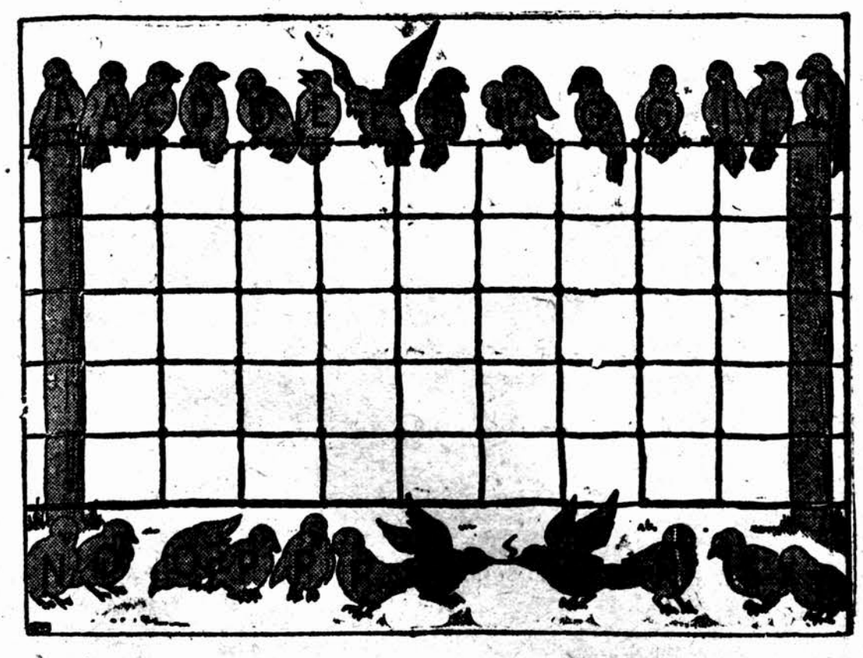
At present Italy's encouragement of the Mohammedan cause serves chiefly as a weapon against Britain and France. Having effectively dealt with his own Moslems in Libya—in the same manner, of course, as he has always dealt with opposition—Mussolini can afford to proclaim himself Protector of Islam. That there is no Islamic problem in the Italian colonies is one of Fascism's boasts. For the same reason there is no problem of native nationalism. The democratic Powers are in a less happy position. In Morocco, in Algeria, in Tunisia, the authority of France is threatened by ever more clamorous demands, which range from a share in the government to complete independence. A similar situation, complicated by the Jewish Home, faces the British mandatory in Palestine. All this is grist to the Italian mill. We may suspect but we cannot prove that Italian money is behind the present agitation in Palestine. It was romoured in Jerusalem when I was there that Italian funds were sent from Abyssinia—God knows how they could be spared—via Irak and Syria and there paid over to the organisers of the terrorist campaign. You can believe this story or not. What cannot be questioned is that Italian broadcasts, and local newspapers subsidised with Italian money, have helped to awaken and to keep alert the nationalism of the Moslem peoples in every country where this was calculated to embarrass Britain and France.

When taxed with broadcasting anti-British propaganda the Italians replied that they were merely disseminating "news" This "news", however, invariably happened to be of a kind that flattered the idea of a general retreat by the democratic governments from their imperial responsibilities. It also nourished the sense of a kind of common Mohammedan front fighting to be free of Western tutelage. The nationalist agitators in Tunisia were made conscious of the efforts of their co-religionists in Palestine, and vice versa. The sympathy of Egypt, the first of the Arab-speaking countries in Africa to achieve independence, was invoked for other Arab-speaking countries pursuing the same goal. Thus a new cohesion was developed in the Moslem world which could only increase the difficulties of a Power such as Britain, whose Empire numbers millions of Moslems among its subjects

Bribing The Press

The method employed on the radio was repeated in the Press. The centre of Italian Press Propaganda in North Africa and the Near East is Cairo. Here is established under the aegis of the official Italian news agency, Stefani, a clearing house for news relating to those areas. The organisation has its correspondents in Palestine, Syria, Irak and Arabia, and all along the Africa coast. No event unfavourable to the British or French administrations escapes them. The function of the Cairo agent is to pass the reports along and if necessary to bribe the Arab Press to Print them. In Egypt there is a regular and recognised tariff for this service, which goes from a few piastres for reproducing a short telegram, to several pounds for a full-length article. When it is realised that the sum of £1,000 can buy most Arab newspapers outright, some idea can be got of the power that is thus wielded. Stefani, incidentally, has now a close link-up in the Near East with the official Nazi news agency, the D.N.B.

This very summary account of the main Italian political activities in the basin of the Mediterranean—and agents are no less active on the shores of the Red Sea—should be sufficient, especially when linked with her strategical preparations, to suggest how little Italy is resigned to accept the 'status quo'. It will be interesting to see whether her policy is affected by the Anglo-Italian agreement.



PUZZLE-MINDED BIRDS

BEING unsatisfied with the usual system of banding birds in order to study their migratory habits, the Blinkville Bird Lovers' Association invented a method of stenciling identifying letters on their feathered friends. This had the advantage of enabling the amateur ornithologist to observe a bird through binoculars instead of having to capture him to examine the foot band. The birds seemed to like this method, too, for they soon learned to arrange themselves on a fence so as to spell such words as, WE WANT BREAD CRUMBS.

At the time the artist began to sketch the flock in the drawing above, the birds were perched on the lower wires of the fence so that each had a wire square to himself. They had unconsciously taken such positions that the letters they bore spelled 14 words, one word in each horizontal and vertical row.

Can you determine what were the words spelled by the birds? Here are some definitions to help you toward a solution:

Horizontal rows: 1. A short, broad oar for impelling light boats. 2. A soldier who shoots at detached men of an enemy's forces. 3. To deserve or receive as a compensation. 4. A narrow passage between hills or mountains. 5. An imitation of an original work. Vertical rows: 1. A projecting piece of wood to hold tent ropes, etc. 2. In that manner or degree. 3. Part of the circumference of a circle. 4. To annoy by petty fault finding. 5. To perform. 6. To drop down. 7. To inspect closely. 8. Shelter or protection. 9. A sea eagle.

Get your pencil and start.

PUZZLES AND PASTIMES

BASKETBALL ON SKATES

GIRLS are known for their sense of propriety. When the two leading fives of the Girls' Basketball League heard that the deciding game of the season would be played at a skating rink, they appeared for the battle equipped with roller skates. This fine sense of the fitness of things was, unfortunately, not shared by the managers of the teams, for these gentlemen overlooked the fact that it is customary to have baskets for basketball games.

The fair tossers, however, proved equal to the emergency. They speedily devised a game of their own, which did not require baskets. This was tough on the umpire because the girls made up the rules as the game proceeded. In fact, that harassed official never finished figuring out the first rule of the new sport, which was that the players must take positions around the circle in such an order that the numbers of any pair of girls stationed alongside of each other will total the same as those of the pair opposite.

The umpire retired to the side lines and tried to figure out the positions of the girls by drawing diagrams on a score card. There are six possible ways of arranging the girls. It is only necessary for the puzzlist to discover one arrangement to obtain a correct solution. The numbers are not visible on the jerseys of all the girls but they run from 1 to 10.

Write the numbers of the girls in the squares of the diagram. Then trace each pair of adjacent squares through the radii of the circle to the pair opposite. In this way you can check up if you have chosen the correct positions.

A Bit of Action in a Basketball Game on Roller Skates, as Played at Miami Beach.

(For Solutions See Page 46)

SENSATIONAL TRIALS IN BURMA

gong, the sound of which was audible at the main gate in the south wall, but they were afraid to fire on the convicts, who, brandishing their weapons, stood immediately below them. It must be borne in mind that the guards and the whole staff of the jail were Indian or Eurasian, and that Indians had not been able to stand up to Burmans in the recent disturbances.

The three convicts under the guard house now unlocked the door between them and the rest, and forty mutineers entered the passage where the lorry stood, opened the door leading upstairs to the guardroom and scrambled up to attack the sentries. The sentries did not make a stand at the head of the stairs, nor fire down on the convicts as they came up in single file, but retreated along a gallery on to the top of the outer wall, from which they jumped to the ground outside the jail. They were wise not to stand: the convicts would have butchered them.

With the seizure of the Rear Guard there was nothing between the convicts and liberty. The two doors in the passage beneath the guard house were open and they had the key to the West Gate. The senior staff in the Main Guard in the south wall were still not fully aware of what was happening, because the alarm gong on the Rear Guard had been stopped by the assault, when only a few strokes had been given.

But the convicts did not unlock the West Gate and escape; they prepared themselves for a further struggle.

In the enclosure were six gallons of methylated spirits in tins. These were broached and the spirit served out. A hundred of the mutineers were soon fighting drunk. A proficient in magic was set to paint figures on the chest and arms of as many as possible to render them invulnerable. The two lorries were driven into the yard between the rear guard and the West Gate, where they remained ticking over

(Continued From Page 4)

and ready to carry the prisoners comfortably into the town as soon as the word was given. But there was a task still to be accomplished, and the nature of it was indicated by loud cries of 'Where is the superintendent?' It was anticipated that he would shortly arrive to cope with the mutiny, when they could seize and do him to death. The seven hundred convicts who had not joined the mutineers crouched where they could, hiding those of their warders of whom they were fond. Other warders concealed themselves as they might, a disused boiler being found very useful.

Meanwhile the staff in the Main Guard had awoken fully to the situation. The alarm gongs were sounded to summon the Military Police, who surrounded the jail in record time. The superintendent, called by a telephone message, arrived from his house, and, since he was a prudent man and guessed the intentions of his charges, declined to expose himself to their animosity. The best course was to let the police reduce them, while he stationed himself in the Main Guard.

Having postponed their escape in order to deal with the superintendent, the mutineers were now in a quandary. It was still open to them to sally in force from the West Gate and engage the police, afterwards scattering into the town, but they were not disposed to abandon their first design, even though five sepoys had climbed into a turret on the north wall and were beginning to pick them off. To get at the superintendent, however, was the difficulty. At this point a number of them made an attempt to enter the main jail, in order to find him wherever he might be, but a heavy fire was directed upon them as they sought to break in the wicket gate in the dividing wall. They were obliged to fall back.

At this stage of the battle the police carried the Rear Guard by assault from outside and from it poured volleys into the mutineers, whose way of escape was thus blocked. But the mutineers were by no means cowed and took up a position in the roundhouse, upon which the fourteen workshops converged, resolved on a fight to the death. If they could not escape they still hoped to kill the superintendent.

Arrival Of European Officers

So far the battle had been between Burmese prisoners and Indian police, for no Europeans had yet arrived, but it was now after half-past three, and first Mr. Merrikn with Mr. Fearnly-Whittingstall and a squad of the Mogul Guard, and then Major Hare and Colonel Flowerdew, appeared at the main gate. They inquired for the superintendent, and were shown upstairs to the rooms above the main gate, where they found him directing from the top floor a heavy fire of buckshot towards the work-enclosure, though the distance exceeded the effective range of his shot.

Noise and smoke are much used in battles, but Mr. Merrikin, who had his English prejudices, was not impressed by these stage effects, and without cordiality desired to be informed of the seat of the disturbance. The superintendent received this request with compliance; like every one else he admired the police.

'The disturbance', he said, waving his hand, 'is over there and I shall tell a reliable man to show you the way to it.'

Guided by a convict, Mr. Merrikin and his staff entered the main jail. Common prudence suggested that, before he ventured into the workshop enclosure, he should make a reconnaissance. His guide, who was no other than Pollard, the fifty-thousand-cigarette man, to the state of whose hands Sen Gupta had directed my attention, took him into an upper dormitory near the enclosure wall. But the window was not high enough to command a view of what was happening beyond.

Mr. Merrikin descended and consulted his colleagues. There was no doubt that a pitched battle was in progress between the Military Police under their native officers and the convicts under their leaders, and clearly it was his duty to assume command of the police and terminate the mutiny. But how was he to do so; how was he to enter the field and get control? The quickest, and the most dangerous, course was to go into the enclosure by a door without further reconnaissance, and on this he decided. The party advanced towards the wicket gate which I have already described, guided by Pollard and supported by the sergeants of the guard, Sullivan, Winder, Gallagher, and the redoubtable Ryan.

Mr. Merrikin was stricken, as was I later, with doubt when he saw the wicket. To open it and go in was a leap in the dark. The noise behind it was highly disconcerting, because the Military Police a few minutes earlier had taken the Rear Guard and from that elevation were in fact pouring shot in the direction of the door. However, there was nothing for it; he had to go in, unless he desired to follow the example for the superintendent and allow the combatants to fight out the issue by themselves, a course against which, as I have said, he was prejudiced by his English notions. At the moment when he thus decided to risk his life he was a dying man, thought he did not know it, for a huge cancer was consuming his vitals. His face was grey and drawn; but with a jaunty air he signed to Pollard to open the door, and marched in, followed by the others.

The first few minutes were confusion, while bullets and richochets screamed or spattered the wall. But the mutinees in the roundhouse did not attempt a sally; had they done so it is difficult to see how the police party could have saved themselves except by instant retreat. Soon, however, the sepoys caught sight of the officers and ceased fire. Major Hare got into touch with them, brought fifteen men down from the Rear Guard on to the ground, and, dividing them into three parties, ordered them to reopen fire from three angles on the roundhouse, sighting up the alleys between the workshops in which the convicts who had not joined the mutiny were lying in terror.

Col. Flowerdew Hit

Some of the mutineers in the roundhouse now found they had enough—they were those who were sober—and made signs of surrender. Major Hare ceased fire and shouted to them to come out, but they were afraid to do so. Accordingly Colonel Flowerdew volunteered to walk up the alleyway and, parley with them counting on the fact that they knew and liked him. In this perilous course he was supported by Major Hare, and the two of them advanced, calling on the convicts to lay down their arms. When they were within fifteen yards of the roundhouse one of the more desperate mutineers fired a charge of buskshot, wounding the colonel in the arm. He fell, but was helped back to safety by a convict called Reynaud, a Eurasian, who ran to his assistance.

This episode suggested that the mutineers were still uncowed

(Continued on page 46)

SECRET OF THE STREET SIGN

INSPECTOR FRANKLIN FERRET shrugged his shoulders in disgust. "I guess it was a wrong steer at that," he admitted. "I could have sworn that Larry was mixed up in that bank robbery."

The lieutenant of detectives shook his head. "We watched this house ever since the robbery, opened Larry's mail, shadowed him whenever he went out. He spoke to no one but tradespeople and received no communication of any kind."

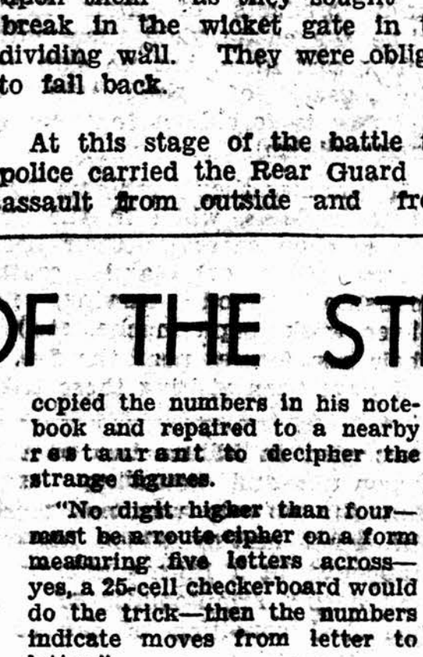
Inspector Ferret left the men guarding the suspect's house and trudged dejectedly down the street. "Coming to think of it," he said to himself, "as long as I am in this part of the city I might drop in on the D. A. Let's see, there is a bus line running along the boulevard. That ought to pass the court house."

Arrived at the boulevard, Ferret sought out a bus stop sign. A bus arrived almost immediately, only to continue on its way without the inspector, for that famous criminologist was standing fascinated before the bus stop sign, gazing at a series of numbers scrawled on it.

"Oho!" muttered Ferret, "that is how they do it. Larry would, naturally, take the bus from this stop, so his gang left a message in cipher for him on the bus stop sign." The inspector rapidly copied the numbers in his notebook and repaired to a nearby restaurant to decipher the strange figures.

"No digit higher than four—must be a route cipher on a form measuring five letters across—yes, a 25-cell checkerboard would do the trick—then the numbers indicate moves from letter to letter."

A few moments later, Ferret left the cafeteria and was dashing back. "Call a squad car," he ordered, "and let's get going. I have a real break on the case."



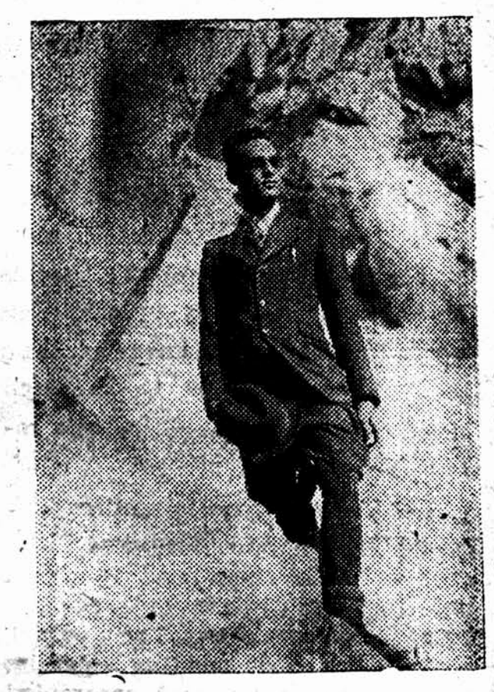
(For Solution See Page 46)

What was the message of the numbers on the bus stop sign?

Unlike the substitute letter cryptogram, familiar to puzzle fans, this cipher is of the route variety. The criminals used a square divided into 25 smaller squares in which were written the letters of the alphabet, so that the horizontal rows read, A, B, C, D, E; F, G, H, I, J, and so on. As there are 26 letters in the alphabet, it was necessary for them to put both Y and Z in the final square. To write a message in this code, the writer places an object on some prearranged letter, moves it first vertically and then horizontally to the letter desired, noting on his paper the number of squares moved. Thus 24 indicates 2 squares in a vertical row and 4 in a horizontal row. The numbers show the moves from letter to letter, only the first letter of the message being made from the prearranged place.

It is only necessary to establish the identity of a single letter to "break" the code. Some facts are readily deducible. A single number, for instance, implies that the letter it represents is in the same vertical or horizontal row as its predecessor. "O" is, necessarily, a repeated letter, and 11 must be a letter bordering the preceding letter on the corners

Tribesmen of Litherwatt Valley.



Janki Dass.

Sensational Trials In Burma

(Continued From Page 45)

and as dangerous as ever. Fire was reopened upon them with intensity. It was at this moment that I entered the enclosure.

The fire had its effect and surrenders began. Many convicts, some of them wounded, rushed from the roundhouse and threw down their arms. They were collected in batches and sent into the main jail. When it was felt that the psychological moment had arrived for a frontal attack upon the remaining desperadoes word was passed, and, as I have described, we stormed the roundhouse. But there was no hand to hand fight, because the sepoys were able to shoot down at close range those who still resisted. Major Hare gave the cease fire as soon as it was clear that the rest had submitted.

Such was the narrative of events disclosed by my inquiries. It showed a desperate mutiny, the significance of which was interwoven with current history. The mutineers had chosen the 24th of June for their attempt because they also had heard the rumour that a disturbance was expected that day outside. But it was a fatal choice for them, because as no other disturbance occurred, the expectant forces of the law were the more ready to pounce on them. Yet, for all that is known, the rumour referred to the mutiny itself. So crookedly do events unfold themselves and so delphic may be a true anticipation.

As for their intention to kill the superintendent, the Burmans outside the jail had been slaughtering Indians, and the Burmans inside it were in no mood to submit to an Indian who, they considered, was not treating them with the humanity which they had received from his English predecessor in office. At another time the superintendent's measures might not have caused a mutiny, but a tightening of discipline at that particular moment by an Indian was a dangerous course. If the police forces had been engaged elsewhere that day the convicts would have seized the whole jail and caught their man. When they had dealt with him they would have left in a body and, as their leaders were murderers and men who were serving long terms for crimes of violence, it is unlikely that, drunk with blood and methylated spirits, they would have dispersed quietly. The Indians in the town would have had another wild night and many would not have seen the dawn of the 25th As it turned out, the Burmans were the sufferers; they only succeeded in killing two of their opponents and wounding eight But the episode was not merely the worst mutiny which had ever happened in a Burma prison; it was deeply symptomatic of the disturbed condition of the country.

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CYCLING IN THE HIMALAYAN HILLS

Social Life In Litherwatt Valley

(By Janki Dass, M.A., Cyclist, Representative of India at British Empire Games, 1938)

At the foot of the Litherwatt Valley (Himalayan Hills) lives a tribe as shown in the picture. I took this photograph last summer while scaling Sona Marg. Winter being extremely cold and summer not so cold as that, these people use furs (skins of ice animals) to protect them from such weather. They build two big rooms side by-side, one for the cattle and the other for themselves. The straw collected from the dense forest, in the summer. serves their beddings.

The men are cultivators and the women milk-maids; the boys and girls look both after cattle and fields. Maize, rice and peculiar kinds of vegetables form the main products of their fields, while the cattle yield them milk, butter and ghee, but no skin (as the use of the skin of the cow is forbidden to them by their religion).

In summer they work very hard at their fields, while in the cold winter they carry on their hereditary skill of art and craftsmanship (wood carving, fine silver work, papiermache, etc.) in their cosy homes near the fire.

I have been visiting these tribes for the last ten years. They are great friends of mine and provide me with lodging and boarding whenever I happen to go there and on my return they present me with nice souvenir of a big bundle of furs. I usually take to them the cotton cloth from the plains.

ACROSS THE KOLSHAI GLACIERS.

After crossing Kolshai Glaciers, Kashmere, (16000 Ft.) one finds mighty and steep barren rocks, marshy bushes, clear iced water running over the different coloured pebbles, small patches of snow, silvery white water-falls. . . . all side by side. Round about the stones the deep red coloured flowers present a heavenly view. The surface of the place is so complicated that no cow, pony or such animal can walk about. Even human beings seldom reach that romantic abode of ice animals and wild flowers. The way is too "thorny", but the lure of the heavenly scenery would inspire any young man to reach the summit of this romantic land (where there is a cave through which the glaciers melt into water), as it did me and I reached that great cave, leaving my friends down in the valley. I took a snap of mine with the melted ice at the back ground by means of an automatic camera, thus celebrating my "entrance into heaven."

SOLUTIONS OF PUZZLES

STREET SIGN SECRET: The message read: Your share of the Seventh Street job is hidden in the cellar of Spike's place.

• • •

Verbal Steeplechase: The words in the pyramid, from left to right, are: A, AL, ALE, TALE, LEAST, STAPLE, PLANETS, PLEASANT, PLATENS, PASTEL, STALE, LATE, LEA, LA, A.

• • •

Cistern: It took 280 minutes to fill the cistern, and B poured in the final quart.

• • •

Indian Raiders: The full flock of sheep before the stealing was 1,035.

• • •

Lion and Lamb: The change from Lion to Lamb is accomplished as follows: Lion, loon, loot, lost, list, lint, line, lane, lame, lamb.

• • •

Basketball on Skates: One way of arranging the girls is as follows: 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10.

• • •

Puzzle-Minded Birds: The words in the horizontal rows are: Paddle, Sniper, Earn, Gorge, Copy. In the vertical rows, the words are: Peg, So, Are, Nag, Do, Dip, Pry, Lee, Ern.

• • •

How Far Did They Run?: The track measured 648 feet in length.

• • •

Question of Degrees: The temperature at Lava Lake is 77 degrees.

R	A	H	■	E	A	T	E	N	■	S	H	O	T	E
O	V	A	■	L	L	A	M	A	■	P	A	R	I	S
C	A	R	T	I	E	R	■	D	H	O	W	■	A	T
■	■	V	O	T	E	■	F	I	A	T	■	P	R	E
S	T	A	G	E	■	C	L	A	Y	■	R	O	A	R
H	E	R	A	■	W	O	O	■	S	L	A	P	■	■
O	L	D	■	R	O	M	E	O	■	I	N	E	R	T
R	I	■	F	I	N	E	■	K	A	N	T	■	H	O
E	C	L	O	G	■	T	H	A	N	E	■	F	I	N
■	■	A	R	A	B	■	E	P	I	■	D	A	N	E
Q	U	I	D	■	O	J	A	I	■	S	E	R	E	S
U	R	N	■	B	R	A	D	■	I	T	E	M	■	■
I	B	■	O	L	A	F	■	E	V	E	R	E	S	T
T	A	I	N	E	■	F	A	Y	A	L	■	R	U	E
O	N	S	E	T	■	A	R	E	N	A	■	S	P	A

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 acc ording to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy

Blonde Venus

(Continued From Page 1)

was more in one picture than the other. So was it with these moving picture—this only living form of international art. This man had brought out something from this woman he saw in a revue in Berlin and discovered at once that she had that type of talent he wished to portray. It was the model he had been looking for many years. Together they constituted a team. Break that and you missed that harmony.

Yet the fates had conspired to separate them. Sternberg broke his connection with Paramount, Marlene remained. He roamed all over the world. His house in Hollywood of steel and marble, did not attract him any more. He spoke of wanting to take his blind dog for a walk. He looked sad and very alone. He wandered from continent to continent. As he told me: "I have been loafing so long. I have almost become pregnant." So the years rolled on. When I saw him he had formed new plans again. First was to come "Germinal," that timeless story that centered round the coal mining district of France, and then he was to go at the invitation of Austria to make a picture in which he would assimilate all Austrian art. Now Austria is gone—that city where he was born of humble parents, and with Hitler in Austria what chance is there now for this Jew?

TEN THOUSAND POUNDS

But after that he is to make a picture with Marlene again. Marlene and Paramount have severed their connection, I believe. The picture which she was under contract to make and the film rights of which Paramount bought for ten thousand pounds from its author, a contemporary of mine at Oxford, has been shelved. There are rumours that Carole Lombard will play in "French without Tear". Why not Marlene, we ask, for whom it was bought?

So comes and goes what might have been under Sternberg's direction a great actress. That was the dominant feeling in me when I saw the revival of "Blonde Venus". If you should get a chance, and you have read this article, see it for yourself. Perhaps you too may feel as I have done. Remember as you leave the picture house that the name that matters is Sternberg and not Marlene. And you will believe me if and when that promised picture of Marlene under Sternberg's direction should ever be screened at all.

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Say, Bill, wot's a pedigree?"

"Same as hydrophoby, I guess."

"Hydrophoby, nothin'! You're away off."

Well, it's something' dogs have, anyway."

* * *

Father—"Your young man is going to propose to you."

Daughter—"How do you know that?"

Father—"I hear he's been looking up my financial rating."

* * *

"Since I bought a car I don't have to walk to the bank and [illegible]ny deposits."

"Ah, you ride there?"

"No I don't make any."

* * *

"You don't mean to say this is the first you've heard of it?"

"Yes."

Why! It's the talk of the neighbourhood!"

"Maybe; but my wife's been away for a visit to her mother."

* * *

The child of rich parents saw half-a-dozen infants streaming across the street in front of her car.

"Poor little children!" she reflected, "I s'pose they've got no nurse—only mothers."

* * *

"I will take this coat if you will make some alterations."

"Surely; all alterations are made free."

"Well, just alter the price dol. 10 lower."

* * *

The two, one grey-haired, the other bald-headed, were quarrelling bitterly. "My hair has struck to its post!" proudly declared Mr. Grey-Hair. "Mine preferred death to such dishonour!" came back Bald-Head.

* * *

The teacher: "And so you see, children, love is the one thing you can give in abundance and still have plenty left."

Jimmy: "How about messles?"

* * *

"Did you ever change your mind about anything?"

"Very seldom. I have found I was just as wrong the second after I had changed it as I was before."

* * *

"How do you explain the high cost of living?"

"I don't feel called upon to explain, I think somebody ought to apologize."

* * *

Defendant: "Justice! I demand justice!"

Judge: "Silence! Don't forget you are in a court of law."

* * *

"How is your doctor son getting on in his practice?"

Excellently. He is now occasionally able to tell a patient there is nothing wrong with him."

* * *

Teacher (reading)) "Then came the great dragon belching forth ....."

Little Johnny "And didn't he excuse himself?"

One hears a great deal about the absent-minded professors, but none more absent-minded than the dentist who said soothingly as he applied the pliers to his automobile:

"Now this is going to hurt just a little."

* * *

An old farm hand and hsi wife were celebrating their golden wedding. A reporter from the local paper called to offer congratulations and interview the old couple.

"I understand you brought up seven children on seven dollars a week, Mr. Gill?" said the reporter.

"Hush, not so loud" whispered the old man anxiously. "I always told Belinda I only got six-fifty a week."

* * *

"It must be rather embarrassing being engaged to ons of twins. How do you tell them apart?"

"Oh, that's up to them!"

The manager of a business firm who was a widower had noticed that his son seemed rather interested in his pretty secretary.

The young man had only recently entered the firm, and his father did not care for the prospect of an early engagement. The boy's father determined to speak to the young man, but was forestalled by the girl, who entered his office and announced that his son had proposed and that she had accepted him.

"Well, I think you might have seen me first," said the parent, rather tersely.

"I did," she replied, "but I preferred your son."

* * *

First Voter: "Don't you think it would be a good thing if your legislators were limited to one term?"

Second Voter: "It would depend altogether on where the term was to be served."

The little daughter of a clergyman stubbed her toe and said "Darn."

Father—"I'll give you ten cents if you'll never say that word again."

Little Daughter (thinking it over) "Daddy, I've got a word worth half a dollar."

* * *

"Is my son getting well grounded in languages?"

"I would put it even stronger than that," replied the private tutor. "I may say that he is actually stranded on them."

* * *

Said a village lad to his sweetheart: "We've been courting in this meadow for three years now, Mary, but we won't be doing so next year."

"Oh, John," replied Mary, coyly, "do you really mean that?"

"Yes, they're going to build on it!"

Our Humorist At Large

"George and I have been secretly engaged for over two months—to-night I must mention it to him.

"I thought you had gone away."

"No, my journey was changed to a fine!"

"One half of your face looks very strange."

"Yes, I made a mistake last night and sat reading by an ultra violet ray lamp."

ALWAYS A GOOD SPORTSMAN.

"That is not fair—two attacking one."

"Why do you insist on being photographed like this?"

"The picture is for my fiancee who always comes on my motor bike. This is how she knows me best."

"She watched that trick on the aerodrome flying ground."

The Room in the Sternicker Brewery, Munich, where Hitler founded the Nationalist Socialist Party in April, 1923.

Salt Pans near Bombay.

(Photo by B. F. Perreira).

French Soldiers assisting Spanish refugees to alight from train.

"Versova Reflections."
(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla).

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LASSITUDE ...	...	IN 10/20 MINS.
DEPRESSION...	...	IN 10/20 MINS.
"NERVES"	...	IN 10/20 MINS.
INDIGESTION	...	IN 15/30 MINS.
EXHAUSTION	...	IN 15/30 MINS.
INSOMNIA ...	...	IN 30/60 MINS.
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CONSTIPATION	...	IN 36 HOURS.
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From All Retailers & Stores In Bottles of 20 Tablets, 50 Tablets and 100 Tablets.

WARNING

We cannot too strongly warn purchasers in India not to be misled by any so-called "Just-as-good" imitations which are worthless and fraudulent. To ensure obtaining the only genuine "YEAST-VITE," see that you get the new-shaped bottle as illustrated, with the name "YEAST-VITE" stamped in the glass.

NOTE

LOOK FOR THIS SHAPED BOTTLE— AND ACCEPT NO OTHER

IRVING'S

Yeast-Vite

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